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**WANTED, a good COOK, about thirty.** A Churchwoman. Wages £20, rising yearly to £25. Help given. All found except beer. Address Mrs. Gilbert-Cooper, Vicarage, Burwash-Weald, Haverham.

**WANTED in a gentleman's family in the** country, a strong, active Girl as KITCHEN-MAID, who has been out in that capacity, not under eighteen. An early riser and well recommended. Apply Mrs. G. Laxford, High am House, Hursley, Sussex.

**WANTED, Married Couple.—INDOOR** MAN SERVANT and thorough COOK. First-rate servants, and highly recommended.—Miss Jones, Post-office, Stonehouse, Glou.

**COMPANION.—Rector's Daughter,** cheerful, musical, willing to make herself useful in any way.—Miss Ross, 27, Osborne-villa, West Brighton.

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Any Name Embroidered on our fine Cambric Tape in Turkey Red, which can be sewn on to any article of dress requiring to be marked. Price 6s. 6d. for twelve dozen. The Initial Letters, 2s. for twelve dozen. Retailed by Drapers everywhere. Samples post free of J. and J. CASH, Coventry.

Very suitable for trimming Ladies' and Children's underclothing; the speciality of which is the Drawing Cord woven into the Cambric. Retail of Drapers everywhere.

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Is produced by GOWLAND'S LOTION. It sustains great purity and delicacy of complexion, removes Freckles, Tan, and Redness, and promotes healthy action, softness and elasticity of the skin, and is recommended in preference to any other preparation by the Medical Profession. Sold by all Druggists; half pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.

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Need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No external sore or internal inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these perfect remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable; for the man of pleasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

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Day, at 3 and 5, Grand Variety Entertainment. Enormous Success. Constant Change in Programmes. The Aquarium and Tanks newly stocked. Miss and Willie BECKWITH, saving life from drowning. Cooper's Performing Lions. In the Picture Gallery, Exhibition of Pictures illustrating British Field Sports and the Old Coaching Days. THE JAVANESE GEMELAN, or Native Orchestra of 18 Persons, perform daily Music and Dance Movements in the Annexes from 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Admission One Shilling.

**IMPROVED JANUS CORD (Registered),**

BOTH SIDES ALIKE. 1½ Guinea the full dress length. Made specially for Messrs. JAY, and recommended by them as the best and the cheapest material at the price ever manufactured for a lady's dress. JANUS CORD makes up remarkably well, and ladies who habitually wear black will find it an excellent wearing dress.

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MESSRS. JAY have received more orders for this material than for any other Cloth manufactured for them. It is soft, pliable, washes without loss of colour, and looks well to the last. The Clergy are now using it extensively for Coats, Cassocks, and Aprons, made by a superior Tailor on the premises.

JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

**TO MESSRS. JAY, REGENT-STREET.**

GENTLEMEN.—Mrs. — having for years past worn the Janus Cord as an inimitable material for dress, I was induced to try it for a Clerical Coat, which, by the way, was admirably cut and fitted by your Tailor, and I think it right to add that it wears and looks remarkably well, besides being light, easy and comfortable. For Cassocks, Aprons, and Waistcoats it will, I am sure, be found the best and cheapest material that Bishops and Clergy can select.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CLERICUS OXONIENSIS.

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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

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**COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE** CONCERTS.—EVERY EVENING.—Orchestra, 100 performers. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Carrodus, leader; Mr. Howard Reynolds, solo cornet. Conductor Mr. A. GWILLYM CROWE.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.**—This Evening, at 8, PLUCK: a Story of £50,000. At 7.15, FOGGED.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—This Evening at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

**A DELPHI.**—This Evening, at 7.45, LOVE AND MONEY.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—This Evening at 7.40, THE SILVER KING. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

**GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.**—This Evening, at 7.30, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. At 8.15, LITTLE ROBIN HOOD.

**STRAND THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 7.45, THE HEIR-AT-LAW. At 9.30, FROLIQUE.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PROMISE OF MAY. At 8, A FAIR ENCOUNTER.

**VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.**—This Evening at 8, MONEY.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**—This Evening, at 8, ON CONDITION. At 9.30, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, SOMETHING NEW.

**ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.**—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

**ALHAMBRA THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 7.45, THE MERRY WAR. To conclude with THE SILVER CITY OF ATALANTES.

**CRITERION THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

**COURT THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 8, PICKING UP THE PIECES. At 8.30, THE PARVENU.

**TOOLE'S THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 7.30, TAKING IT EASY. At 8, GIRLS AND BOYS. Conclude with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

**SAVOY THEATRE.**—This Evening will be produced, IOLANTHE; OR, THE PEER AND THE PEEL.

**AVENUE THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTHAUX NOIRS. At 7.50, WEDDED BLISS.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—This Evening, at 7.30, FOR EVER.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,** Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, THE BULING PASSION.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyl-** street, Oxford-circuit.—The Great and Unrivaled Troupe, Matchless Stud of Horses, the Best of Riders, the Best of Gymnasts, and the best of Clowns.—EVERY EVENING.—Doors open at seven o'clock, at 7.30, Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday, doors open at 2, commence at 2.30. Prices 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Children under ten half-price. Box-office open from ten to four.—Proprietor and Director, Charles Hengler.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—

Week ending December 2. Tuesday.—Paratall Comedians, FRACOCK'S HOLIDAY and CHAZED, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hill. Wednesday.—Great National and Patriotic fête in honour of the Sailors and Troops returned from Egypt. Grand Firework Display, British Army Quadrilles, with full effects. Variety Entertainment. Albin on his monster Bicycle, &c., &c. (See Entertainment). Dr. Zerkon on "Echylus, Sophocles, Euripides," (daily papers). Thursday.—Comedy EXTREMES, under the direction of Mr. Chippendale. Saturday.—Gounod's Oratorio THE REDEMPTION. Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Marianne Fenna, Madame TION, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. H. Fyatt, and Mr. Santley. Great Organ Recital by Mr. W. Parratt, of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, (conductor, Mr. August Mannes). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Company's Military Band (Bandmaster, Mr. H. Sibbold). Dr. Lynn's Marvels. Jeannion's Marionette Wonders. Panoramas, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission, one shilling). Skating rink, &c., &c. Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Daily; Saturday, Half-a-crown; or by Season Ticket.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—M. Duclerc laid on the table of the Chamber on Saturday a Bill empowering the Government to ratify and carry out M. de Brazza's treaty with King Makoko. The preamble of the Bill, after recalling that the treaty was signed in October, 1880, and that the ceded territory, situated between the Rivers Dinah and Impihah, will give French commerce navigable access to the Congo, remarks that—“This Act entails in return no further charge than the moral obligations accruing from the delivery of a French flag to the chiefs who have concluded it.” M. de Brazza's achievements, it goes on to say, have been received in France with marked favour; and all testimony concurs in acknowledging the value of the opening thereby offered to French trade, and after it to the trade of all nations. It is sufficient to recall the share taken by France in the abolition of slavery, to foreshadow the good consequences which, from the standpoint of civilisation, may be expected from the relations France will contract in those parts. The preamble concludes as follows:—“It (the Government) thinks itself the more entitled to solicit your approbation, inasmuch as this arrangement, concluded with the Sovereign of an independent country can provoke no susceptibilities on the part of nations which, in the same manner as ourselves, and with the same object, with ever-increasing activity, are engaged in opening up Central Africa to trade and civilisation.” Urgency was unanimously voted; and it is understood that the gunboat *Sagittaire*, under Captain Cordier, who is well acquainted with those regions, is to be sent to ascend the Congo as far as it is navigable.

At Lyons on Sunday morning twenty-seven persons, including three foreigners, were arrested on the charge of being affiliated to the International Association of Workmen.

The Anarchists, to whom apparently no portion of the country is sacred, have, telegraphs the correspondent of a contemporary, made their appearance in the Vendée, the principal stronghold of the Clerical and Legitimist party. A few days ago M. Paul de la Roche Saint André, a prominent Royalist of Roche Servière, received a threatening letter informing him that a price had been set on his head, and that he must expect to die by dagger or dynamite. The missive bore the inscription, “No God, no master! Vive la Commune!” M. de la Roche Saint André took no notice of this warning, which he regarded as an idle threat. A night or two after its receipt, however, he was awakened by the breaking of a window in his bedroom, and on rising discovered that a projectile with a lighted fuse had fallen close to his bedside. With great presence of mind he threw the shell out of the window, and, cooking his gun, sent the contents of two barrels after some men whom he heard running in the garden below. The projectile was a small dynamite bomb, which must inevitably have destroyed the house had it exploded indoors. An inquiry has been opened, but up to the present no arrests have been made. Affixed to the door of M. de la Roche Saint André's house immediately after the occurrence was found a placard ornamented with a dagger, and bearing the following inscription:—“Permanent Revolutionary Committee: Citizen Paul—Your head will come off. Vive la Dynamite! Vive le Drapeau Rouge! You will die before Chambord, whom you have loved so much.” Several other Royalists in the neighbourhood have received threatening letters, concluding with the following words, “You and your Henri Cinq will be blown up on the same day, and we will make the pack of priests round here eat your heads boiled.” M. de Baudry d'Asson is to interrogate the Minister of the Interior on the subject to-day (Saturday). A good deal of bloodthirsty language was indulged in at a meeting of 200 Anarchists at Lyons last Saturday evening, a motion to the effect that all the revolutionary groups should unite to exterminate the bourgeoisie being unanimously adopted. It is affirmed that some of the persons who had attempted to blow up the Bellecour Theatre and the Recruiting Office were arrested at midnight as they were leaving this interesting assembly. The Government has received information that the Anarchists have already despatched delegates to Riom, to ascertain the feeling of the population of that town. This proceeding is explained by the fact that it is at Riom that the Montcau-les-Mines prisoners are to be tried. The garrison is to be reinforced by way of precaution. An Italian revolutionist named Danesi, who has been employed as a compositor at Lyons during the past three years, has been expelled from French territory. It is said that Prince Krapotkin is seriously ill at his country house at Thonon.

In the Chamber on Thursday a convention concluded last July with the United States, for the settlement of Civil War claims, was agreed to.

The vote of 290,000*fr.* for aid to foreign refugees was adopted on M. Méline explaining, in reply to M. Peyre, that these were persons worthy of relief, having nothing to do with Nihilists or Anarchists.

M. Guibert, Bishop of Amiens, who has repeatedly been commended by the Republicans, and censured by the Legitimists, for deprecating any connection between religion and party politics, has written a letter of encouragement to a new periodical entitled *Le Républicain Catholique*. Religion, he says, stands above all political parties, does not concern itself with forms of government—it has suffered injustice from all—and the present Republic has no need of new laws in order to persecute the Church, for previous systems have bequeathed it a formidable arsenal. The Church acknowledges all these systems indifferently, and blesses them as soon as they are fair and just:—

A man can therefore be a Republican and a very good Catholic, just as he can be a Royalist or an Imperialist and a very good Catholic. To maintain the contrary, a man must be blind, or shut his eyes. Unfortunately, the majority of our numerous Republican papers are hostile to religion. Mailed by unjust prejudice and deplorable misconceptions, perhaps also by statements which have been too often falsely repeated to them, they have ended by thinking the Catholic Church incompatible with the form of Government they prefer. This is a mischievous mistake, and I have often regretted that honest and reflecting men on that side—for they are not wanting—who cling to and respect religion, have not stood up to defend it, while remaining faithful to their political opinions.

The Bishop concludes with a warning that to identify religion with Republicanism would be an

equally serious error; for the Church should be a peaceful meeting-ground for honest men of all parties, and it accepts all forms of government, without preference for any of them.

Mzab, a territory to the extreme south of Algeria, has been annexed to that colony. General Latour d'Auvergne's expedition reached Ghardaia on the 17th, and the authorities of the six towns composing the federation tendered their submission to him. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends the following particulars:—

The General issued a proclamation, in which he recalled the engagement of 1853, by which France agreed to protect Mzab travellers in Algeria, while the inhabitants undertook to govern themselves peaceably, and to avoid conduct detrimental to France. “Instead of this undertaking being fulfilled, Mzab has been a prey to bloodshed and anarchy, the refuge of Algerian malefactors, and a market of warlike munitions for the supply of insurgents. French counsels and warnings have been unheeded; and France has now to restore order. But she will respect their institutions, leave them a due measure of self-government, and uphold the authority of their chiefs. She will also enforce the decisions of their magistrates, when consonant with equity, but will punish any breach of duty on their part, whether affecting herself or the inhabitants and litigants.” It seems that only a year ago the Algerian authorities deprecated the annexation; and the *Temps* argues that an advanced post at Metlili would have equally well secured southern Algeria against raids from the Sahara, without abolishing the autonomy of Mzab. The *Temps* condemns the annexation as a gratuitous act of violence, an ill requital of the fidelity of the Mzabites, and an utterly impolitic step, impairing French reputation with the people of the extreme south. Hitherto the Mzabites have always rejected an alliance with neighbouring tribes hostile to France; but there is danger of a sudden disaffection arising. At least 1,000 soldiers will have to be permanently stationed there—though, being severed from the Sahara by inaccessible mountains, they will be powerless to protect the populations either beyond or in the rear.

In consequence of heavy rains the rivers in many parts of France have risen considerably, submerging extensive tracts of country. In Paris the Seine has risen 15 feet above its ordinary level, and the steamers have ceased to run.

**ITALY.**—The Italian Chamber was opened on Wednesday. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. The diplomatic tribune was turned into a Royal box for the Queen and the Prince of Naples. The Corps Diplomatique occupied a box opposite. The Queen entered at five minutes before eleven o'clock, the appointed hour, amid applause. The King entered, accompanied by the Duke of Aosta and Prince Carignan, at ten minutes past eleven, amid a tempest of hurrahs and applause. The swearing of the members followed, each man answering in his place “*Giuro*,” as his name was called by Signor Depretis. This occupied twenty-five minutes. The King commenced his speech and spoke for a quarter of an hour. He addressed the House sitting, while the Duke of Aosta and the old Prince Carignan stood. The King said:—

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati—With joy and pride I salute in your persons the representatives of our country, fortified by the free vote of all classes of the nation. This wonderful transformation, prepared in accordance with the desire of my glorious father, and which I have completed in accordance with my promise, gives us the comforting assurance that the Italian people are ripe for liberty. At the same time it imposes on us the duty of conducting to a conclusion the pacific triumphs which will give us true greatness, and confirm the respect of the civilised world for us. (Applause.) I trust that, in obedience to the manifest will of the country, political dissensions will be tempered, and that you will be able to turn all your care to perfecting the civil administration of the State, to rendering the action of it more simple and more facile, and to opening a wider field to healthful social activity, by which means alone can be found efficacious remedies for the evils which are for the most part due to the heritage of the past. (Applause.) The late Legislature will remain memorable in our Parliamentary history for having settled on a stable basis the finances of the State, lightened the most onerous burdens, remedied disorder in our monetary circulation, regulated with wise foresight the development of our communications, and powerfully assisted the progress of the economical forces of the country by a new Commercial Code. The greatly-improved organisation of our military forces is also due to the last Legislature. The army, I can attest with the most lively satisfaction, shows itself worthy of the solicitude of Parliament, and of the affection and admiration which Italy, unanimously with myself, feels towards it. (Applause.)

His Majesty went on to allude to various Parliamentary inquiries into the condition of the country, and reminded his hearers of the duty imposed on them of carrying into effect their most urgent practical conclusions. The reform of the communal and provincial arrangements could be no longer delayed. His Majesty spoke of the great prosperity of the savings banks and other institutions of similar character, and said that for the restoration of the productive forces of the nation the assurance of peace was absolutely necessary.

“It will be the duty of my Government,” continued his Majesty, “to preserve public tranquillity with firmness, to watch over the safety of our institutions, and to defend the liberty of all by administering justice. A measure for endowing Italy with a uniform penal code will be presented to you; also proposals for the complete reorganisation of public instruction, for rendering the popular gymnastic schools efficacious, so as to prepare a citizen soldiery for the nation, will be also brought forward. New proposals for the administration of the rich inheritance of charitable institutions will be submitted to you, with the view to substitute a paternal assistance, which strengthens and encourages, for the charity which debilitates and often humiliates. The excess of the revenue over our anticipations enables us to hasten to the assistance of those suffering from the inundations. Our relations with foreign Governments continue friendly and cordial. We receive from all marks of sympathy and benevolence, to which we respond by the scrupulous observation of treaties, and by contributing to the councils of the Powers a policy always frank, always loyal, and ever guided by the purpose of contributing to the preservation of peace, and to conciliating our national interests with those of Europe. The marriage of my well-beloved cousin, the Duke of Genoa, with a Princess belonging to one of the most ancient and illustrious dynasties of Germany will be a new pledge of friendship between the two peoples.”

In conclusion the King said:—The destinies of Italy are in your hands. Victor Emmanuel, to whom you gave the matchless title of “Father of his Country,” was able to guide the Italian people to the conquest of their independence, and to endow Italy with the unity and strength to be free, and the power to become great. No foreign force from

within or without can now impede the full liberty of your acts. You can examine and resolve, with serenity and tranquillity, the great civil and social problems of our epoch, and you will thus add to the ancient and envied glories of Roman Italy the pacific and blessed glories of the new Italy.

The conclusion of the speech was saluted with warm and prolonged applause, and applause frequently interrupted the delivery of it. The reception of the Sovereigns and of the Speech from the Throne was altogether very cordial.

**RUSSIA.**—The Emperor and Empress of Russia, on Sunday, drove through St. Petersburg in an open sledge, and received a cordial and respectful greeting from the population.

**EGYPT.**—The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* has gone through the papers in the proceedings against Arabi, and writes as follows concerning them:—

“I confess to feeling some surprise at the generally trustworthy appearance of the evidence. I was prepared to find accumulated the assertions of persons who had heard Arabi give orders for acts of incendiarism. Such assertions would have been suspicious as denoting that the givers of the evidence had been influenced by a desire to save themselves.

“The absence of it, the very incompleteness of the chain, together with slight but immaterial variations on some points, and the general concurrence in the main facts, carry far deeper conviction than a more uniform story would. The evidence may be divided into three heads—before, during, and after the 12th.

“The first noticeable point is that long prior to the bombardment Arabi's chief supporters openly declared their intention of leaving Alexandria in ruins if they were defeated; while during the few days preceding the bombardment every native was publicly warned to leave the town, because it would be burned by order of Arabi. Of proof that Arabi gave such an order there is none; but there is ample proof that every native resident in Alexandria believed that the town would be fired by his order. I have not found a single Arab, whether partisan or opponent to Arabi, or indifferent, who did not share this belief. Again, about the end of June, the curiosity of all the residents, myself among the number, was excited by seeing heavily laden closed carts passing through the city all night, carefully guarded by soldiers. While trying to ascertain the contents of these carts I was several times roughly threatened, and could only assume the freight to be ammunition. Now, one witness, Datif Delros, states that during that time large quantities of petroleum were brought into the town at night, and proves that he made this statement prior to the bombardment. The carts were military ones, the guards soldiers; could the Minister of War be ignorant of the fact?

“As regards the events themselves, the absolutely trustworthy testimony of such Europeans as the manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and, in fact, of all the Europeans who remained, shows that the fire was no work of an excited mob, but that regiments were marched down in perfect order from the Rosetta Gate, stationed in line, each street being assigned to a regiment, orders regularly given by signal to commence the work of pillage, subsequently to burn, and finally to retire, ‘as regularly,’ says one witness, ‘as if going out to battle.’ Arabi is not stated to have been in the streets fired and pillaged, though Suleiman Samy, Mahmoud Samy, and Toulba undoubtedly were. But it is proved that Arabi slept in Suleiman's room on the previous night; that Suleiman went straight from Arabi's presence, and led his regiment into the square; that Arabi was at the Rosetta Gate, within a mile of the fire, in the interval during which the fires were kindled; that he met Suleiman while the town was still burning, that they left together, and remained the closest of friends until Tel-el-Kebir. These facts may, I think, be considered to have been proved. Evidence very positive in character, but resting only on a native statement, says that on two occasions Arabi was asked to interfere, and refused. Similar evidence given by the officer put in charge of the tribunals states that, having been ordered by Suleiman to fire the building, he was questioned by Arabi as to whether he had done so, and, replying falsely in the affirmative, Arabi expressed his satisfaction. The same witness asserts, further, that Suleiman recounted to Arabi, in his dahabiah, all that he had done, receiving no reproach; and that next day Arabi met Mahmoud Fehmy and another person specially to inquire the result of what had been done; and was told by Fehmy that the fire was in every quarter of the town, to which he replied nothing.

“It is, however, Arabi's own testimony which most effectually convicts him. Had he given any account, however improbable, which did not contradict substantial facts, charity would have given him the benefit of the doubt; but his replies are lies, gross and palpable, and as childish as Nedim's. The pillage, he says, was done by Bedouins, and not by soldiers; the firing of the town was caused by the shells, and not by incendiaries. Such assertions require no contradiction.

“Menahawi, who, although a partisan of Arabi, redeemed every fault by his noble conduct in saving hundreds of Europeans at Tantah, states that no sooner had he returned to his village than Toulba summoned him to Kafr Dowar and reproached him for his conduct in his own and Arabi's name.”

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—“It being officially announced here that large numbers are volunteering for the army home service and the Sudan, I may mention that I saw at Zagazig several batches of recruits led in chains to the railway station. The women, by their shrieking and rending of their garments, showed themselves as unpatriotic as their husbands, brothers, and sons in Cairo and Alexandria. Here you have the hypocrisy of native rule in perfection.”

The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

The Home Government having signified their approval, within certain limits, of the scheme for the organisation of the Egyptian gendarmerie, Baker Pasha is actively pushing on the execution of the project. A body of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, constituting a force of 1,500 strong, will be ready within a week to begin work. The settlement as to the ultimate strength of the gendarmerie is reserved for the present. The question of the army is still pending. As the expenses of the occupation by the British army are to be borne by the Egyptian Treasury, the advisableness of further burdening it by the immediate creation of a large native force is doubtless receiving consideration.

Telegraphing on Wednesday, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

Though great reserve is maintained regarding the *pourparlers* between Lord Dufferin and the Egyptian Government, I have reason to believe that the question of a possible reduction of interest on the debt has already been raised. The increased security accruing to the holders of Egyptian stock from the new order of things entitles Egypt to demand an abatement of the heavy burdens imposed under circumstances now passed away. The British Government, it is believed, is willing to countenance the resort to such measures on condition that the agricultural population, who have been the chief sufferers from the financial obligations of the country, should derive the chief benefit from any relief conceded by the creditors. Roughly speaking, two-thirds of the annual revenue are extracted directly from land, whose total area capable of cultivation scarcely exceeds five millions of acres. The average yield per acre is estimated at five pounds, whilst the average taxation amounts to twenty-two shillings. A reduction of this grievously heavy land tax is only possible through a reduction of the annual payments to the European creditors. Both must, and apparently will, go hand in hand.

**SCANDINAVIA.**—Our (*St. James's Gazette*) correspondent, writing on the 18th inst., says:—“The birth of a son to the Crown Prince of Sweden it hailed with so much the greater satisfaction by the nation that it still more consolidates the dynasty. It is unfortunately the fact that the health of the King and the Crown Prince—in fact, of all the members of the Royal Swedish family—is anything but robust. The late King, brother of the present King, died while still a young man; and several other members of the family have died from the hereditary disease, consumption; and only a short time ago, it will be remembered King Oscar himself was at death's door. Notwithstanding official communications, there appears, I am sorry to say, to be very little doubt that the young mother is anything but strong; and serious apprehensions were at one time entertained. The christening of the young prince is fixed to take place next Saturday, with great ceremony in the White Hall of the Royal Castle at Stockholm. The Danish Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with their two elder sons, have left for the Continent; and will in the course of their travels visit the Prince and Princess of Wales. A succession of severe gales has passed over Scandinavia, doing great harm at sea as well as on shore; and the weather, which until a few days ago was so mild that roses were blooming in the gardens, has suddenly become very cold, with snow and cutting easterly winds.”

## SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

October 19, 1882.

The arrival of General Gordon in London, before this reaches you, will, no doubt, have prepared you for something unpleasant from this region. The fact is, to rush into the thick of the plot, the precise position of England with regard to Basutoland must very shortly be defined, and the relationship between the two will be brought about by the force of circumstances now fast gathering to a head. It is known that after Parliament broke up, and the Minister for Native Affairs was not compelled to remain in Cape Town, the attempt at personal negotiation and direction from a point nearer the theatre of disturbances than Table Mountain would be made. Unfortunately, in some respects, the Hon. Mr. Sauer is a man of “bounce,” without force of character to act up to any given line of policy which he might suggest, or which might be indicated for him. It is not surprising, therefore, that when he met the General in the neighbourhood of the disaffection, he should at once coincide in the *modus operandi* of coercion of Masupha propounded by General Gordon. The weak mind of the Minister of State saw the possibility of success attending the plan of operations indicated, and recognised the energy and strength of character that would carry it through. It is unnecessary to say more than that the attempt was actually made—the proposed plan entered upon—with the consent and full knowledge of the head of Native Affairs. A short time after, on arrival at the Residency, and conferring with the Acting British Resident (Mr. J. M. Orpen), a totally different course of action was propounded, acquiesced in, and acted upon. It is not to be wondered at that in such circumstances General Gordon should despise such vacillation and decline to serve under a chief who did not know his own mind, and who, if he felt compelled to alter his tactics, did not intimate his recall of the first orders. The policy and tactics of these two men—Mr. J. M. Orpen and General Gordon—are dissimilar. Both aim at the same object, but each would accomplish it by a different method. Both are men of strong will and determination; both, without much difficulty, had their own way against that of Mr. Sauer, whose vacillation only too plainly showed his weakness. The retirement of General Gordon now leaves the field to Mr. Orpen, with the original difficulties considerably augmented by this split in our own camp and the “bouncing” Minister to keep quiet. Hence the cry among the Basutos is louder and more unmistakable for paramount supremacy as an independent nation. It is known on all sides, Basutos included, that the Colony will not fight—i.e., that the Parliament will not authorise further war expenditure to chastise the Basutos or to uphold British supremacy in Basutoland. It is quite true that the territory is annexed by Act of Parliament to the Colony; and it is not overlooked that the Imperial Government would, in all probability, nay certainly, advise Her Majesty the Queen to exercise her prerogative not to assent to an Act for the repeal of that Act of annexation; so that it would be seen that, whether agreed to or not, Basutoland must remain in some way part of the Cape Colony.

The situation is accepted—let it nominally so remain, but how about the officials stationed in the country, left to themselves, without taxes paid, discontented subjects, and no orders? The Basutos, quarrelling among themselves for the chieftaincy, must look around for help to establish one as paramount. Thus already negotiations for assistance

from the Free State have been opened, and if it comes to active assistance, that chief who has secured the co-operation of the Boers to establish his claim has virtually given up a slice of Basutoland to Boer occupation, and once the lever introduced the thin end of the wedge will add to the gradual extinction of the whole tribe and the partition of Basutoland among Free State emissaries and mercenaries. This is the plain situation of things, and the outlook is not cheerful for the friends of the Aborigines Protection Society. The Colony will not act, will withdraw from Basutoland, will leave things to work their own cure, and who that is acquainted with colonial results will not see that extermination of the Basuto tribe is merely a question of time? The very same game is actually in operation at the present time in an opposite direction—viz., on the south-western boundary of the Transvaal, and the progress of events there points to a like result. The Boers have got a footing in the Keate award territory. They encroach upon Mankorane by espousing the cause of a subordinate chief and tribe of his (Maasouw), and are virtually in occupation of that slice of country. To gain time, Mankorane offers 300 farms to the Boers, so that his tribe is not entirely destroyed. A temporary cessation of actual hostilities ensues, but only to strengthen the Boers in further encroachments founded upon demands for submission to them; and time only is wanting to reduce the whole native tribes to the condition of occupants on sufferance, and to complete subjection to Boer government. It is a repetition of what has already taken place with regard to the Griquas, who no longer exist as a tribe, and whose territory is occupied and owned by British and Boer landholders. It is the fate that awaits Zikukune's, Mapoch's, Montsoia's, and other chiefs' native subjects all around the Transvaal border, and will make the whole country up to the Lakes under the supremacy of the conquering race. Even the natives who come down to the diamond-mining centres from regions almost unknown are possessed with this idea, and such of them as find their way back again to their native lands, after service there, impress their countrymen with the notion that the "locusts" (meaning the white men) are on their way to devour them and desolate their country. The mountain fastnesses of Basutoland, and the wisdom of the late paramount chief Mosheah, have hitherto preserved the Basuto tribe from extermination. The chief is departed, disunion amongst themselves now obtains, a large slice of country has already been wrested from them, known as the "Conquered Territory" of the Free State, and not even theegis of the British Crown can save them. England must acquiesce in this result of circumstances, or take possession of Basutoland as a British colony, and partition it out among its soldiers and emigrants—*jacta est alea*! And in this way the Cape Colony will get its wish, and realise the proposal submitted to its Parliament at its last session—namely, withdrawing itself into its own original and natural limits, the country south of the Orange River. Settlements beyond that, if so disposed, may form themselves into independent States, or republics, and control the niggers in and around them as they, on the spot, shall decide to be best in the interest of their own preservation. The Cape Colony will not interfere to prevent them in establishing their independence or in the attempt to do so. On the contrary, there will always be young kinsfolk ready to migrate from the old Colony and throw in their lot with their relatives in the newer States, until the black man is relegated to his proper place as a serf, and his power for evil—a thorn in the side of the invading settler—become a thing of the past.

#### IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A man named Enroe was shot in the neighbourhood of Oldcastle, county Cavan, on Saturday, and badly wounded in the face.

At the sitting of the Commission Court at Dublin, on Tuesday, the proceedings in connection with the trial of the men charged with the Maamtrasna murders, came to a sudden conclusion. Upon Mr. Justice Barry taking his seat, Mr. Malley, Q.C., said he had now to withdraw the plea of not guilty on the part of the prisoner Michael Casey, now being tried, and to ask his Lordship's permission to allow the rest of the prisoners to be produced in the dock. The prisoner then, in reply to the interpreter, said he was guilty. The other prisoners, Patrick Joyce (John), Thomas Joyce (Pat), John Casey, and Martin Joyce having been placed in the dock, with Michael Casey, Mr. Malley, Q.C., said: My Lord, in the presence of the prisoners I apply to your Lordship for liberty to withdraw the pleas of not guilty that have been put in by them all, and to plead guilty on behalf of each separately. The nature of the withdrawal of the plea was then explained to the prisoners, who each in turn pleaded guilty. Mr. Malley said after what had transpired in the agonising and lengthened investigation of these cases it would be useless to comment upon the particular features of each. The degrees of participation of which the prisoners were guilty, the dark and poisonous effects of the mysterious influence, which by its terror and through its instrumentality had already disclosed its dreadful workings upon the fears and probably upon the minds of those unfortunate creatures, made it impossible to say to what extent they might have been exercised upon each of the individuals who unfortunately came within their reach. Bearing these matters in mind, and believing that the Executive was ever willing to exercise its prerogative of mercy where mercy could be exercised consistently with the public safety and the security of life and property, and appealing to the better and tender feelings of the Attorney-General, now that he had faithfully and exactly discharged the painful duties of his high position in vindicating the outraged law of the country by the condemnation of the most prominent actors in this fearful tragedy, he hoped he would exercise what would be a more pleasing task—that of recommending to the merciful consideration of the Crown the remaining prisoners, and that his Lordship would mercifully endorse that recommendation. The Attorney-General: My duty, my Lord, is discharged. Judge Barry then addressed the prisoners, pointing out the terrible nature of the crime to which they had pleaded guilty, and the impossibility of distinguishing

between the degrees of guilt so far as he was concerned; but at the same time he should be glad if those with whom the decision of life or death rested could see their way clear to a merciful conclusion. The prisoners were a terrible example, and one which he trusted would sink deep into the minds of their countrymen, of the consequences of membership of secret societies. His Lordship then sentenced them to be hanged in Galway on the 15th prox., the same day as the other three. The Attorney-General said he would bring the matter under the notice of the Lord-Lieutenant. With the two previously sentenced, this makes eight persons condemned for this horrible crime.

Peter Delaney was on Monday committed for trial for attempting to shoot Judge Lawson. It was proved that the accused was seen loitering near the house of the Judge for an hour before the occurrence.

A correspondent of the *Daily Express* at Swinford states that for the last few days soldiers and policemen have been engaged in protecting bailiffs while serving civil bill decrees at the suit of the shopkeepers against farmers. He remarks that the tables are turned, and that the cruelty shown by the patriots in enforcing payment of their debts at the point of the bayonet far exceeds that of the landlords.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that during an interview last Monday with the Bishops of Down and Achonry, the Pope expressed his horror at the crimes and outrages in Ireland, and charged them to exert themselves to guide the people and prevent them from offending against the laws.

A case showing the ruinous effects of the land agitation came before Judge Ormsby on Thursday in the Land Court. A Mr. Goggin said he was the owner of an estate which was being administered by assignees in bankruptcy, and he was in the greatest distress consequent on the tenants not having paid their rents. Unless he got an allowance, he must, on returning, enter the workhouse. Judge Ormsby said that it was of no use for him to stay in town. The solicitors concerned would consult at once to see whether an advance could not be made.

The guardians of the Swinford Union, county Mayo, passed a resolution unanimously at their meeting on Wednesday calling the attention of the Government to the deplorable state to which the small occupiers of the union are reduced by the almost total failure of the potato crop, and by the destruction by the storms in October last of the oat crop. They beg the Government to take immediate steps to meet the impending widespread distress by providing employment and by granting loans for drainage and fencing and the reclamation of waste lands.

One of the persons charged with murdering the two Huddys, Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, on the shores of Lough Mask, is stated to have turned approver, and will be examined for the prosecution at the trial of the other prisoners at the next commission in Dublin.

During the last week several hunting meetings took place over the hunting districts, and there appears to have been no interference with the sport. The agitation is dying out, notwithstanding the efforts of a comparatively few persons to stir up a feeling against it.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* states:—Considerable uneasiness is beginning to be felt at the prospect of distress in some districts of the west and south. The reports which have appeared in the Press, though exaggerated, have been found upon inquiry to be to a large extent correct. Private accounts state that the scanty stock of potatoes, which still supply the principal article of food among the poorer classes is nearly all gone, either decayed or consumed, and the outlook is very gloomy.

Lady Florence Dixie, in a letter to a Dublin paper, asks that the surplus fund of the Land League should be given to relieve the great distress in Ireland. She says:—"It is monstrous, it is abominable, that this money should be withheld, when, properly applied, it could be used to ward off the suffering and terrors of famine. In God's name for what are they hugging this £32,000? Why do they not come forward with it and relieve distress? It was subscribed for this purpose years ago, and to that purpose it should be applied. If it is not, its retention is nothing more nor less than a gross misappropriation, and the death and misery of hundreds will lie at the door of the Land League."

The *Freeman's Journal* says the Irish Arrears of Rent Act has proved a failure, and that the Act has little chance of solving the great difficulty for which it was passed by Parliament.

A swing-bridge, recently built at Cork at a cost of £30,000, and named after Mr. Parnell, was opened on Saturday, but the Irish leader wrote to say he could not attend as expected on account of his health. The well-to-do section of the citizens were conspicuous by their absence from the opening ceremony.

A meeting of the Sir Garnet Wolesey Testimonial Committee was held at Dublin on Saturday, when a letter was read from the gallant General, denying the truth of certain statements published in a Nationalist journal as to quelling Irish disaffection by force of arms.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Dawson, M.P., in a published letter protests against the Irish National Museum being under South Kensington management. In the national library, he says, everything tending to the credit of Irish nationality would be boycotted. Under non-Irish control the museum would not attract the people were its avenues paved with gold.

A meeting of the traders of Waterford was held on Wednesday in the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor, to protest against the conduct of those who have been interfering with the Curraghmore Hunt.

A fraud in connection with Mr. Vere Foster's emigration scheme was investigated by the Dublin magistrates on Wednesday. According to Mr. Foster's scheme, if a woman living in the west of Ireland wishes to go to America, and is recommended by the parish priest or some other respectable person in the district, Mr. Vere Foster issues a ticket for £2 10s. If the woman takes this ticket to the emigration agent, together with the sum of £3 10s., she receives an emigration ticket worth £6. It appears that the persons who

have obtained the tickets afterwards sell them, and that a regular traffic is carried on. A pawnbroker stated that the country people often pawn the tickets, and at one time he had thirty-five of them in his possession. The defendant, a man named Gallagher, who was proved to have trafficked in the tickets, was fined £50, including £10 costs.

#### Imperial Parliament.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

After numerous questions had been answered, the House took up the Procedure Resolutions. The sixth, relating to the postponement of a preamble without motion, and the seventh, allowing the Chairman to leave the chair without question were agreed to, after some slight discussion; but Resolution eight, which exempts from the 12.30 Rule motions for leave to bring in bills and bills which have passed through Committee, was under consideration for several hours. In the first place, Sir J. HAY moved to abolish the 12.30 Rule, denouncing it as a hindrance to free legislation, a fertile source of obstruction, and an impediment to members in the discharge of their duties to their constituents. Mr. ROGERS supported the motion, while Sir J. MOWBRAY defended the rule, reminding the House that it had been passed originally to relieve members from a state of things which had become intolerable, and to put a stop to scenes which were not conducive to the dignity of the House. Mr. DILLWYN, Sir E. COLEBROOK, Mr. DODSON, and others spoke on the same side, and on a division Sir J. Hay's motion was negatived by 129 to 26.

An amendment by Mr. MONK to extend the exemption to all Bills which have passed the second reading was speedily negatived by 76 to 21; and Lord G. HAMILTON next moved to put back the 12.30 Rule to 12 o'clock, with the intention of subsequently proposing that the House shall always rise at 12.30 a.m. In support of his proposal he quoted the statistics of the sittings of various Assemblies, from which it would appear that the House of Commons sits twice as long as any other Assembly, and that members have to be in attendance—not counting Select Committees—more than ten hours on an average; and he dwelt also on the ill effects on the health of members and the character of the work done. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, though speaking with the sneaking sympathy for the motion natural to a Minister whose working day in session was 19 hours, opposed it as certain to provoke obstruction and talking against time. The present long hours were undoubtedly extremely destructive to our administrative system, but the remedy was brevity of speech. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL also opposed the motion, and Mr. LABOUCHERE, amid much laughter, laid it down as a medical fact that to live long one must sit up late, which Mr. COWEN said was inconsistent with all physiological experience and with the excessive mortality among members of Parliament. Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, Mr. ROGERS, and Colonel Stanley supported the motion, and Mr. W. H. SMITH maintained that no Minister in a long Parliament could get through his work without neglecting either his official or his legislative duties. Mr. O'DONNELL remarked that, in view of the alarming influx of middle-aged mediocrity with which the House was threatened, it was, perhaps, as well that the constituencies should understand that it required a cast-iron organisation to perform the part of a member of Parliament. On a division the amendment was negatived by 101 to 58.

On the amendment, moved by Mr. GLADSTONE, to exempt first readings and all stages of bills after Committee, Sir W. BARTLETT proposed to leave out the latter category, but this was negatived by 122 to 62, and the amendment was agreed to.

The debate was then adjourned, and subsequently the report of the Committee on Mr. Gray's case was referred back to the Committee for correction on a matter of form.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House once more took up the Procedure Resolutions, and resumed the considerations of the 12.30 Rule. Sir H. HOLLAND moved to add a further limitation—that the notice of opposition must be signed by six members, and renewed every week. Lord R. CHURCHILL moved to substitute three for six. A long discussion ensued, and in the course of it Mr. RYLANDS eulogised the "blockers" as public benefactors, and Mr. WARTON and Mr. BIGGAR justified the practice. In the end, after the number "six" had been negatived by 147 to 39, and the number "three" by 126 to 52, the amendment was agreed to in a form suggested by Mr. GLADSTONE, that the notice of opposition should be signed by a member and dated, and should lapse at the end of the week following.

On the motion of Mr. ROGERS, the nomination of Select Committees was exempted from the rule.

After this there was another conversation on the "long hours," arising on a motion made by Mr. E. CLARKE to bring the sittings to a close at 1.30 a.m. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL repeated the argument that such a compulsory arrangement would assist obstruction, talking against time, &c.; and on a division the amendment was negatived by 76 to 33. The Standing Order, as amended, was then carried by 100 to 12.

The ninth resolution deals with the Standing Order passed in 1880 by Sir S. Northcote, giving a power of suspension for wilful and persistent obstruction; and Mr. GLADSTONE, in introducing it to the House, pointed out that its operation was not to accelerate business, but to punish individual offences; and to be of any service it must be made more stringent. He proposed, therefore, that the first suspension should be for a week, the second for a month, and the third for the rest of the Session.

Sir R. CROSS regretted that the Government had not laid more stress on the method of dealing penally with individual offenders, and that they had preferred to punish the mass for the offences of the few. Although the present occupants of the Treasury Bench had scoffed at the order when it was passed, they had found it very useful, and it had worked very well; but he regarded Mr. GLADSTONE's proposed increased stringency as monstrous.

Mr. GORST then moved an amendment requiring that the case of each member shall be dealt with separately, by inserting the word "individual."

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted the importance of the point, but doubted whether this amendment would carry it out, and Mr. PARNELL, in supporting it, animadverted on Mr. Playfair's use of the Standing Order to suspend a number of members *en masse*, which, he maintained, had never been intended when it was passed. But, after this precedent, the Standing Order, as amended, would enable a Government to get rid of the whole body of their opponents.

The discussion was continued for some time, and Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. Barttelot, Colonel Stanley, Lord J. Manners, and Sir R. Cross pressed the Government to give the House some intimation of their views as to the collective application of the rule—the three latter speakers as members of the late Cabinet, stating that when it was drawn it was not intended to bear this interpretation.

On the other side, Lord HARTINGTON, while admitting that other parts of the amended rule were open to consideration, asserted that the Government was not committed to parting with the power of collective application, while Mr. DODSON and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL maintained that the proper time for the Government to state its intentions was on an amendment which really raised the question. In the end, however, it was stated by the HOME SECRETARY and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that the Government would abandon the doctrine of constructive obstruction, and would agree to a proviso that two members should not be named at the same time unless several members have concurred in the act for which they are named. Mr. GORST then withdrew his amendment, and at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock Mr. GLADSTONE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion in a discursive speech, in the course of which Resolution 2 and Resolution 5 were invoked against him, and he was three times called to order by the SPEAKER. Mr. COLLINGS, Mr. MELLOR, and Mr. CAUSTON also strongly protested against an adjournment at so early an hour for the purpose of considering Mr. Yorke's motion, but as soon as the hour of 12.30 was reached the opposition collapsed, and the adjournment was agreed to without a division.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord R. CHURCHILL asked Mr. Labouchere whether he had acted on the intimation of the Speaker with reference to his "block" notices to the Committee on the Kilmainham Treaty, and Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had asked the Clerk to take them off the paper. Mr. YORKE thereupon asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the manoeuvres by which his motion had been met on the previous evening, and whether he would do his best to convince his followers that he really desired an inquiry.

Mr. GLADSTONE denied that he had ever challenged this inquiry, and, disclaiming all special knowledge of what happened the night before, expressed, nevertheless, an opinion that after those proceedings it would be a waste of time to move the adjournment of the debate again before the usual time.

The consideration of the Standing Order for the punishment of wilful obstruction, &c., was resumed, and at the outset Mr. GORST moved to insert words requiring that a member must be present when he is named. In the course of a prolonged conversation, some dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the Government, on the previous evening, proposed to deal with the questions of constructive obstruction and collective suspension. Mr. GLADSTONE at first objected to Mr. GORST's amendment, but ultimately he accepted words suggested by Sir JOHN HAY securing that the "naming" should follow the offence immediately. Lord R. CHURCHILL proposed that the member should be "warned" before being "named," but this was negatived by 184 to 53, as was also another proposal of his to omit the words "or otherwise" in the definition of the offence, by 90 to 48.

There was some conversation on proposals submitted by Mr. GORST, Lord R. CHURCHILL, and Mr. MACFARLANE, to have the precise offence of the suspended member entered in detail in the votes, and to give him an opportunity of being heard in his own defence, but they came to nothing, and Mr. NEWDEGATE then moved a scheme of his own for the punishment of offenders against order, which he claimed to be in accordance with the ancient usages of the House for the maintenance of discipline. The main feature was the immediate suspension of the offender for two nights, after which the House would deliberate and decide on the length of his suspension. Mr. GLADSTONE objected to it on the ground that it would give a new and powerful instrument of obstruction, and ultimately it was withdrawn. Mr. GORST next made a proposal that when two or more members are named at once, amendments to omit the name of any of such members should be allowed. Mr. GLADSTONE strongly opposed it, partly on the ground that the possibility of injustice was already, or will be, provided for, and partly because it would waste much time.

The point being debated at considerable length, the Government were strongly urged by Sir R. Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Rylands, and others to abandon altogether the doctrine of collective obstruction, and ultimately Mr. GLADSTONE urged that the question should be raised on his proviso at the end of the clause. In the course of the debate, Colonel NOLAN related an incident in the "collective suspension episode" of the earlier part in the Session, which he interpreted as an intimation from the Chair that if he voted with the obstructives on a pending division, even though he had not spoken, he would be suspended. Upon this, Lord R. CHURCHILL animadverted severely on Mr. Playfair's conduct, and asked why he had been absent during these discussions, and Mr. COURTNEY said that the Chairman would, of course, give his explanation of the incident. After a motion for adjournment had been negatived by 132 to 24, Mr. GORST's amendment was negatived by 103 to 55.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated, in reference to the scale of punishments, that he should be willing to mitigate the resolution so far as to make the suspension for the second offence a fortnight, and for the third a month.

The debate was then adjourned, and the House adjourned at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Before the Orders of the Day were called on, Mr. PLAYFAIR made a brief statement in reference to the incident mentioned by Colonel NOLAN at the previous sitting, which he said he had never heard of until he read it in the papers. Indeed, he could not understand the story at all, because it was not customary for the Chairman to communicate with members through the Clerk, but by note through a messenger. As to Lord R. CHURCHILL's reflections on his silence during the debates, he said he had been absent of set purpose and with the full assent of the Speaker. He took the opportunity also of repudiating altogether a remark attributed to him by Mr. M'IVER in a former debate, that he would have suspended Mr. Walter but for the influence he wielded.

Colonel NOLAN explained that in referring to the matter he had no intention of bringing a charge against Mr. Playfair, but when asked in the lobby by one of the Clerks whether he wished to be named, he understood it to be a message from the Chair. Asked the question by Mr. GLADSTONE, he said the Clerk had not told him so, but he had inferred it.

The House then proceeded with the revision of the Standing Order for the punishment of wilful obstruction, &c. At the outset, Mr. Gladstone's reduced scale of punishments—viz., one week for the first offence, one fortnight for the second, and a month for the third—was agreed to after an amendment by Lord R. CHURCHILL to substitute "the rest of the sitting" for the first offence had been negatived by 101 to 24. A proposal by Mr. GOSSET, that the suspended member should be allowed to vote in divisions, was negatived by 138 to 17, but Mr. GLADSTONE accepted a suggestion by Mr. OSLOW that the suspended member should continue to serve on any select committee to which he may have been previously appointed. Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the proviso which he had previously promised, to get rid, as far as possible, of collective suspension in the following words:—"Provided also, that not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless for disregarding the authority of the Chair, or unless several members present together have jointly committed the act for which they are named." Mr. ARNOLD moved to omit all the words after "time," to get rid altogether of collective suspension, in which he was supported by Mr. COLLINGS and Sir W. BARTHELOTT.

Lord R. CHURCHILL suggested words with the view of confining collective naming strictly to disregarding the authority of the Chair, which Mr. GLADSTONE approved, while Sir R. CROSS, Baron DE WORMS, Mr. PARNELL, and others preferred the total abolition of the practice. Mr. OSLOW thought the resolution as framed would open another door to constructive obstruction, and Mr. WALTER held that though collective naming might be applicable to a negative disregard of the Chair, in an active and tumultuous scene it was possible that mistakes in identity might be made. Mr. ARNOLD's proposal having been negatived by 127 to 73, Lord R. Churchill's words limiting the power of collective naming strictly to members jointly disregarding the authority of the Chair were accepted by Mr. Gladstone, and finally the Standing Order as amended was carried on a division by 161 to 19.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir W. LAWSON gave notice of his intention to move that the papers laid before Parliament fail to establish satisfactory ground for our late military operations in Egypt, and intimated also that he will ask the Prime Minister for a day.

A new writ being moved for Wigan, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed a hope that the refusal of the House at the end of last session to grant a Commission of Inquiry, after the report of the judge that bribery, &c., had extensively prevailed, would not be drawn into a precedent. Sir R. CROSS also expressed a hope that the precedent of withholding a writ after the House had refused a Commission would never be repeated; Mr. GOSSET and Mr. C. LEWIS also severely blamed the course pursued by the Attorney-General in this matter. Sir G. CAMPBELL expressed an opinion that to issue the writ without an inquiry was a scandal, and after some observations from Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Mr. LOWTHER, the writ was ordered to be issued.

There were forty-four questions on the paper, but only the last two were of urgent interest. They stood in the names of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. Parnell, and related to the alleged failure of the Arrears Act and the intentions of the Government as to its amendment during the present Session. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, said that the Commissioners were of opinion that the Act was not a failure, and that the number of tenants who would benefit by an extension of the time would be very small, and he added that the number of evictions during the last few weeks had fallen off in a marked degree. Being of opinion that uncertainty would be injurious, and that it was best for all parties that the fact should be known at once, he said the Government had no intention of making any proposal to extend the time fixed by the Act for lodging the rent for 1881, and as to the costs, the point had been raised in Committee on the Act, and the Committee had declined to make any provision on the subject.

Mr. PARNELL then said that as this was a "definite matter of urgent public importance," he asked leave under Rule 2 to move the adjournment of the House.

The SPEAKER put it to the House—"Is it your pleasure that Mr. Parnell be now heard?" There were general cries of "Aye," but a few "Noes" being mingled with them, the SPEAKER said, "I must ask the hon. member whether forty members are ready to stand up to support his request?" Thereupon more than 100 members below the gangways rose on both sides, including all the Irish party, many of the English and Scotch Radicals, and the Fourth Party.

Mr. PARNELL then proceeded to move the adjournment of the House. He stated in detail his reasons for urging the Government to amend the Arrears Act. Though he would not call it a total failure, it was a partial failure, owing to the limited period allowed the tenant for lodging the rent for 1881, and also because of the uncertainty as to the exact amount of rent due, in the absence of any decision on the "hanging-gale" clause. He also urged that provision should be made out of the Church Fund for the costs incurred in proceedings or ejectments, and for the recovery of arrears which the tenant had been proved unable to pay.

After some remarks from Colonel COLTHURST, pressing on the Government the necessity of being

prepared to deal with the coming distress, Mr. NEWDEGATE censured the attempt to divert the business from its regular course, and Mr. SEXTON maintained that the Act was a total failure, as was shown by the fact that only 16,000 applications, involving a quarter of a million of arrears, had been put in. Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR and Mr. LEAMY spoke in the same strain, and Mr. C. RUSSELL also was of opinion that the anticipations formed of the Arrears Act had not been realised, as was shown by the figures, and that an extension of time, on reasonable conditions, would enable a large class of deserving and respectable tenants to avail themselves of the Act.

Mr. FORSTER, speaking first of the anticipated distress, expressed an opinion that the apprehensions of the Irish members were exaggerated, and remarked, as to the Act, that he had never anticipated that many tenants would avail themselves of it, because he had always held that the amount of arrears had been over-stated. Neither did he believe that tenants who wished and who were in a position to take advantage of the Act would be deterred by the hanging-gale clause, but it would be a cruel service to the tenants to encourage them to look for further exceptional legislation or to leave them in any uncertainty.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he had not received a single letter from his constituents in Armagh on this question of arrears, but though he would vote for any extension of time which the Government might propose, he believed there would still be a large number of tenants who would neglect to avail themselves of it.

Mr. O'KELLY spoke of the urgency of the distress in Roscommon.

Mr. TREVELYAN said that the fears expressed by the Irish members as to the failure of the Arrears Act were not shared by the Government or the Land Commissioners. As early as October 21, he said, the Commissioners, speaking from their experience of the Land Act, had predicted that the greatest number of applications would come in at the eleventh hour. Every precaution had been taken to bring the Act to the knowledge of the tenants all over Ireland, and he believed that the bulk of the applications would be made at the last moment, and that the cases excluded by the hanging-gale clause would be very few indeed. As to the financial comparisons which had been instituted, he regarded them as of slight importance, for the test of the Act must be its capacity to put all the tenants likely to keep their heads above water in a position to go into the Land Court, and on that point the Government had seen no reason to change their opinion. As the next six days and the next six weeks were critical, it was important that the Irish tenants should understand clearly that whatever arrangements were necessary to bring them within the Act must be made within the periods specified. As to costs, he said that Mr. Parnell's proposal would give the Irish tenant more than he had a right to anticipate; and on the matter of evictions, he pointed out that by the Land Act and the Arrears Act a most powerful machinery to check them had been set up, as was shown by their gradual decrease during the last few months. With regard to the distress, he said the Government had left no stone unturned to obtain information; and, if necessary, they would be prepared to issue a circular which would instruct the guardians, when the rates had failed, where to look for funds. But they had come to the conclusion that relief by public works was an extravagant and demoralising system, and they would sanction no public works for the relief of distress which would not otherwise be undertaken. But he was able to give the most positive assurance that the people would not be allowed to starve.

Mr. GIBSON was of opinion that though there had been difficulties and confusion in the administration of the Act, it certainly had not failed, and he maintained that neither the House of Lords nor the Irish landlords were responsible for those difficulties. He traced them to the adoption of the "gift" rather than the "loan" principle in the Act. He feared there would be some distress in the West, and rejoiced to find that the Irish Secretary was alive to his responsibility.

Colonel NOLAN expressed his regret that the Government had decided against public works, and Mr. O'CONNOR POWER, who took the same view, declaimed against Dublin officialism, and Sir P. O'BRIEN and Mr. O'DONNELL also spoke on the same side.

Mr. LEA regretted that the time in the Act had not been extended.

Mr. BLAKE dwelt on the importance of promoting the Fisheries Industry, and after some remarks from Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, Mr. PARNELL withdrew the motion.

Mr. YORKE having again asked whether the Government would give facilities for his motion on the Kilmainham Treaty, Mr. GLADSTONE said he had nothing to add to his former answer.

The House then passed to the Procedure Resolutions, and commenced the consideration of the 10th Resolution, which empowers the Speaker to refuse to put a motion for adjournment if he thinks it made for the purpose of obstruction.

A proposal by Mr. GOSSET that the Speaker shall be of opinion that the motion is obstructive in the general sense of the House was negatived by 103 to 37; but Mr. GLADSTONE accepted an amendment from the same quarter, substituting "abuse of the rules" for "obstruction." After some further discussion the resolution was agreed by 82 to 26.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

A preliminary meeting was held in Edinburgh last week towards the formation of an Early Scottish Text Society. It is hoped that the publications of the Society may begin with works of James I., edited by Professor Skeat, and the works of Dunbar, edited by Mr. Small, librarian of the Edinburgh University.

Mr. H. Van Laun has been long engaged on a history of the literary exiles in England—those who, from the use of their pens, had to leave their country for their country's good, as the governing powers viewed it.

According to the *Academy* Mrs. Mark Pattison hopes to have ready next year her monograph on *Claude* (written) in French, for the *Bibliothèque Internationale de l'Art*.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Queen will shortly hold a Council at Windsor Castle.

The polling at Salisbury, on Monday, resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Coleridge Kennard, who defeated the former member, Mr. Grenfell, by 102 votes.

Mr. Tomlinson, the independent Conservative candidate, was on Thursday elected to Parliament at Preston by a large majority over Mr. Hanbury.

Mr. Richard Lalor, M.P., has resigned his seat for Queen's County.

We learn that Sir John Lambert, K.C.B., has resigned his office of permanent secretary of the Local Government Board. He will be succeeded by Mr. Hugh Owen, barrister-at-law, one of the assistant secretaries of the department.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Major-General Sir W. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of South Australia, to be Governor of New Zealand, in the place of the Hon. Sir A. Gordon, G.C.M.G., who is about to retire from that government; and the appointment of Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of South Australia.

The Exeter Conservative Working Men's Union have passed a resolution, expressing warm sympathy with Sir Stafford Northcote, and a fervent hope that his contemplated trip will re-establish his health, and enable him to return with renewed vigour to his distinguished and responsible position. The right hon. gentleman has replied to the secretary as follows:—  
30, St. James's-place, S.W., Nov. 20, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Pray convey my best thanks to my kind friends at Exeter, and assure them I am much touched by their words of sympathy. You must not suppose that I am seriously ill at present. I am thoroughly over-tired, and every slight attack tells upon me so much that unless I can get some real and entire rest, I shall be quite unfit for work next session. I have every reason to hope that a couple of months will set me up again, and that I shall be able to take my proper share in what is likely to be a stiff year's work. I look on next year as likely to be a very critical one for the Conservatives, and we must all be prepared to fight our best for the cause both in and out of Parliament. With energy and prudence I have no fear for the result.

Believe me, yours very faithfully,  
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

The Rev. C. Holt Wilson writes from the vicarage, Dalton Marsh, Westbury, as follows:—

"Sir,—A club is to be formed by the Liberals; in fact, was opened by Lord Hartington last week, called the Central Liberal Club.

"Cannot there be a Conservative one as well? Many cannot afford forty guineas entrance and ten subscription who would gladly give two guineas a year, as the Liberal Club ask from country subscribers.

"If Conservatism is to rest on a broad basis, and not only on the aristocratic or wealthy class, but on all and every, some such club might be very useful.

"Squires and clergy and country folks generally are much depressed and cannot afford such expensive luxuries as most clubs are; but the Liberal Club is a movement in the right direction. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*"

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, Lord Provost Harrison presiding, the Town Clerk, Mr. Skinner, read the minute of a meeting of the Lord Provost's Committee recommending that the freedom of the city should be conferred upon the Marquis of Salisbury. The Lord Provost said that Lord Salisbury had been nominated simply as a distinguished man. The step would be gratifying to a large section of their citizens and would set an example of toleration. It would be a specially graceful act, seeing that the Marquis of Salisbury was a lineal descendant of the great statesmen to whose far-sighted policy the union between England and Scotland—a union which had been attended with enormous benefits to England but still greater benefits to Scotland—was due. He had great pleasure in moving that the report of the Lord Provost's Committee be adopted. Bailie Roberts seconded the motion. Councillor Turnbull moved the disapproval of the minute of the Lord Provost's Committee. Lord Salisbury had come to Edinburgh upon a mission entirely and solely political, and he thought some other occasion might have been taken to confer this honour upon him. Councillor Gibson, in seconding the amendment, said they had had a great deal of trouble in putting Mr. Gladstone in the position that he now held, and Lord Salisbury had come down to try and undo the work they had so much trouble in doing. On a division 26 voted for the Lord Provost's motion approving of the minute and seven against it, and four declined to vote. It was afterwards agreed, at a meeting of the Lord Provost's Committee, that the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city should be held in the Council Chambers on Monday next at 1 o'clock.

Mr. MORLEY, speaking at the annual meeting of the Liberal operatives at the Colston Hall, Bristol, referred to the part he had taken in the vexed question of the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh to the House of Commons. Oaths, he said, were useless for good men, and worthless for bad men. He should support heartily the establishment of a declaration instead of an oath. A proposal had been made to strain the rule of the House in order to let in Mr. Bradlaugh. He was extremely sorry to give anything like a personal bearing to the matter, because he could testify that while Mr. Bradlaugh was in the House of Commons nothing could exceed the propriety of his conduct. But Mr. Bradlaugh had continued up to the present hour to carry on his system of violent, offensive, disgusting attack upon a faith which was still firmly believed among the English people, and he would not do anything to facilitate Mr. Bradlaugh's admission. If they considered that his opinions on that point ought to cause his relinquishment of his seat, he should not hesitate for a moment to do so. A vote of confidence was passed in both members, as well as a vote of unwavering confidence in the Government.

Messrs. S. MORLEY and L. FRY addressed their constituents at Bristol on Wednesday night, and, upon a vote of confidence in the members being proposed, representatives of the Radical Reform Association submitted an amendment that Mr. Morley, by reason

of his having forsaken the principle of civil and religious liberty in opposing the entrance to Parliament of the thrice duly elected member for Northampton and in recommending that constituency to elect a Conservative in preference, had forfeited the confidence of his constituency. About fifty hands were held up for the amendment, and the original resolution was carried amid loud cheers.

The members for Northampton addressed their constituents in the Townhall there on Wednesday evening. Mr. Bradlaugh declared he would fight the case of "Bradlaugh v. Erskine" in the Lords, if necessary, and announced his intention to take his seat next Session, when no Sessional Order existed, without waiting for a private member's Bill. He would, doubtless, be again expelled, but with his constituents' confidence he must win.

At a meeting on Wednesday evening of the Chelsea Benevolent Society Sir ALGERNON BORTHWICK, in proposing the "Borough Members," said that:—"Both as a Churchman and a Conservative he had always been taught to regard with proper respect his pastors, and he was sure that that feeling was deep and widespread towards the members who had the honour of representing that great constituency. (Cheers.) They had not only their Parliamentary duties to perform, but also a great amount of work to do in the borough, and somehow they found time to attend to everything, and, as in the present case, to their local charities. (Hear, hear.) That day week he had the honour of dining with the members of another charitable association—the Benevolent Drivers—and he could not help at the time making a mental comparison between their business and that of a statesman, whom he hoped he might venture to call, in all courtesy, in addition to his other titles, the 'Grand Old Drover'—(laughter)—and whose marvellous success in driving a large majority into his pen or lobby they all recognised. He thought also of Sir Stafford Northcote at the other side of the table, often in great trouble with certain 'kittle-cattle' that he found so difficult to persuade to enter his lobby in due order and precedence. (Laughter.) He could well imagine Sir Stafford leaning across the table and addressing the Prime Minister in drover's language, thus:—'I say, Bill, can't you lend us a bark of your dog?' (Great laughter.) Although they had Sir Charles Dilke present that evening—(cheers)—he should be the last in the world to venture to put a question to him. (A laugh.) Therefore he would not ask Sir Charles what was the dog's name, but he had heard that he was generally well-known as 'Caucus.' (Laughter.) He did his work effectively—(cheers)—but, not satisfied with that, he had heard that the great Minister had imported another animal—again he would not ask the new dog's name, but he believed it was something French. (Laughter.) However that might be, they would all agree that they were much honoured by the presence of Sir Charles Dilke—(cheers)—a politician who had made his way in this country by his own talent to the first rank, and who, he believed, would very soon enter the Cabinet. (Cheers.) There was no man more socially popular than the distinguished gentleman who sat at his right hand, and it was his most pleasant task, as chairman, and his most welcome duty to propose 'The Borough Members,' coupling with the toast the name of his friend Sir Charles Dilke. (Loud cheers.)"

The annual dinner of the Chelsea Eleusis Club, which was held on Wednesday evening, was attended by both the members for the borough. Sir CHARLES DILKE congratulated the company that at last the procedure resolutions were nearly carried, and said that although there were a few Radicals who were opposed to the proposals of the Government, yet he did not see how any good Radical could desire that Parliamentary procedure should be continued in its present condition of hopeless disorder. The Liberals had been taunted with desiring these rules only to secure the passing of their own measures. Of course they did. They would not have gone through all they had done if it were not to secure some good end and to insure that work should be done. By that he meant that the work should be in accordance with their own ideas, if they could persuade the constituencies of the soundness of their views. He admitted that the resolutions which had for their object the delegation of some portion of the work of the House of Commons to great representative bodies were purely experimental, but he believed they were all desirous that the experiment should be tried, although they might not all agree as to the extent to which it should at first be applied. He believed that it was likely to be so successful that in the future it would be extended still further. No one knew yet, so far as he was aware, whether next Session would see the introduction of a measure for the equalisation of the borough and county franchise, but they ought to determine that this question should be dealt with before the next General Election. Whether the reform of London Government or the Corrupt Practices Bill were placed first on the order of business for next year, it was certain that the latter would be pushed forward, for it was a disgrace that elections should be decided by means of absolute corruption. He did not know whether anything could be done next Session with regard to the City Companies; but there were several important subjects, such as the Bankruptcy and Patent Laws, which demanded attention. Then the present condition of county government was altogether behind the age, and although no man could feel more strongly than he did about it, yet he believed it would be better not to touch the question at all than to deal with it imperfectly. If we could not have county boards freely elected, the same as the municipal institutions of the country, then he was contented to let the matter rest for a while. He looked forward to a brighter future from the passing of the Corrupt Practices Bill, and the measure for the equalisation of the franchise, followed, either immediately or ultimately, by a redistribution of political power. By these means an end would be put to the flagrant anomalies now existing. He believed they were gaining ground in the direction of their political principles more rapidly now than at any time in the history of the country. No doubt they owed much to the personal influence of Mr. Gladstone; but even Mr. Gladstone himself would be the first to admit that there was something greater than his stupendous genius, and that was the essential truth and justice of the principles of which he was the foremost advocate.

The following is the form in which the new rule

regulating the suspension of members has been definitely settled, after many amendments and a discussion which extended over about sixteen hours. It was eventually carried by 161 to 19. The minority were:—J. Biggar, Lord R. Churchill, T. Collins (Knaresborough), O. E. Cope, W. J. Corbet, J. Dillon, J. E. Gorst, F. W. Knight, J. W. Macartney, Justin McCarthy, Colonel Nolan, T. P. O'Connor, Colonel the O'Gorman Mahon, J. O'Kelly, C. S. Parnell, W. M. St. Aubyn, M. D. Scott (Sussex, E.), T. Sexton, and E. Sheil. Tellers for the Noes, Mr. Molloy and Mr. George Elliott. Of the minority twelve were Irish members, of whom eleven belong to the active Home Rule party. The twelfth (Mr. Macartney) is a Conservative:—

"Resolved—That, whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such member in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, 'That such a member be suspended from the service of the House;' and if the offence has been committed in a committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the committee and report the circumstance to the House; and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month; provided always that suspension from the service of the House shall not exempt the member so suspended from serving on any committee for the consideration of a private Bill to which he may have been appointed before his suspension; provided also that not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair; provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages."

Mr. BOURKE, M.P., addressed his constituents in the Townhall at Lynn, on Monday afternoon, the Mayor presiding. The right hon. gentleman denounced the *clature* as unnecessary, unwise, and tyrannical. When Englishmen were beaten in fair fight, they were willing to abide by the decision of the majority; but a minority silenced by the mere voting power of the majority was likely to chafe under the treatment which it had received, and he feared that a number of angry scenes would be witnessed in the House of Commons. Moreover, the *clature* was condemned by advanced Liberals. The *clature* appeared to him to be a kind of monster octopus, which would put an end to freedom of debate in the House of Commons. No doubt some modification of the rules of the House of Commons was desirable, but such a modification should have been made by arrangements concerted with the consent of both sides of the House. Then the business of the country would have proceeded easily and smoothly. As matters now stood, he was inclined to think that those against whom these rules were put in force would look forward to the time when reason would take the place of big battalions, and when they would be able to sweep away the *clature* altogether. With regard to the affairs of Egypt the Opposition had over and over again endeavoured to induce the Government to allow a discussion to take place upon them. But they had been told in reply that it was not for the interest of the public service that any debate of the kind should take place. He had no hesitation in saying that in adopting this course the Government committed a great and grievous blunder. However, no discussion was allowed until the vote of credit was demanded. The vote of credit was not applied for until the bombardment of Alexandria had taken place, and it was then impossible for the Opposition to criticise the policy which led up to the bombardment. It was also impossible for the Conservatives to refuse the vote of credit to the Government when the safety of our fleet and our army was endangered. While, however, he wished to speak in the highest terms of the valour of our troops in Egypt, and of the skill and ability of the general in command—skill and ability which had effected at Tel-el-Kebir the conquest of Egypt in a quarter of an hour, he could not but regard the late war as an unnecessary one, and he had no doubt that when sober reason reigned, the whole country would be of this opinion. When the Conservatives were in office they were denounced upon every platform in the country for rushing the country into war, and this merely because they had expended the public money for the sake of preserving peace. He maintained that the Conservatives were successful in the policy which they then adopted—that they did avoid war, and that they did preserve peace. The Liberals had completely changed their front upon the subject, and what they were pleased when the Conservatives were in office to term "Jingoism" they now called patriotism. So long, however, as he was member for Lynn he should endeavour to draw a broad distinction between a spirit of patriotism and that spirit of false glory upon which the Government was, he thought, now trafficking. It was quite impossible for him to express any opinion as to what was to be the future government of Egypt. The public was indeed kept quite in Egyptian darkness upon that subject. (Laughter.) There could, however, be no doubt that the Government had accepted a tremendous responsibility by the course which they had taken in connection with the affairs of Egypt. For good or for evil not only were the interests of England in Egypt cast upon the present Government, but that Government was also responsible for the future good government of Egypt itself. If any burdens were thrown upon the people of this country by the assumption of these responsibilities it was entirely the affair of the Government, and Ministers would have to explain not only the present state of things, but the policy which had led to the

occupation—and, he believed, the permanent occupation—of Egypt by British troops. Whatever happened, he hoped that the Government would not throw away the advantages which our gallant Army had gained. There could be no doubt that our highway to India must be preserved, and that we could not allow anarchy to exist in Egypt. With regard to Arabi Pasha, he had been the *de facto* ruler of Egypt, the head not merely of a powerful military revolt, but of a strong national movement. The bombardment of Alexandria took place, and the rule was laid down that all Egyptian prisoners were to be treated according to the rules of civilised warfare. The war went on, Arabi was vanquished, and he then surrendered himself, trusting to the clemency of England as a prisoner of war. This being the case, he (Mr. Bourke) contended that there was no precedent in the world for giving Arabi Pasha over to a tribunal composed of his enemies, who were now thirsting for his blood, and a tribunal which, without the aid of British bayonets, would at once be swept into the Mediterranean. (Cheers.) A vote of thanks was accorded to the right hon. gentleman.

### THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY IN SCOTLAND.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who is at present the guest of Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., of Willingham, was present on Thursday evening at a banquet given by the Scottish Conservative Club in his honour. The banquet was held in the Corn Exchange, which was tastefully decorated. Covers were laid for 300. The Earl of Dalkeith presided, and amongst those present were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Lindsay, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Kintore, the Earl of Roslyn, the Earl of Hopetoun, and the Earl of Seafield, Lord Lionel Cecil, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Forbes, Colonel Alexander, M.P., Sir John Hay, M.P., Mr. Orr Ewing, M.P., Mr. Dalrymple, M.P., Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Milne-Holme, M.P., and Mr. Campbell, M.P.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "The health of the noble Marquis," said it had been observed that it was rather a bold and hazardous thing for the noble Lord to come down at the present moment in the stronghold of Liberalism, but it must be recollected that the noble Lord had distinguished himself in the House of Commons for bravery, fighting an up-hill fight. When the late Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, in 1869, made his famous speech in this hall, it was said that he was educating his party. The present Prime Minister also was educating his party, and was teaching them to put under lock and key everyone who did not agree with him, and he asked them which was the best education for the country—that of Lord Beaconsfield or that of Mr. Gladstone? At the Foreign-office, as a member of the late Government, the noble Marquis was in the confidence of the country, and it was due to him, acting with Lord Beaconsfield, that the treaty of San Stefano was torn up and they were able to return from Berlin crowned with "peace with honour." (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of SALISBURY (whose rising was the signal for loud applause again and again repeated), after thanking his audience for the reception given to him, said it had been suggested that the Conservative party was crushed and defeated by marvellous achievements in diplomacy and war, but perhaps an event which happened in Wiltshire a few days ago might show that the English people did not hold precisely the same exalted estimate of what had taken place. (Laughter.) Referring to the recent war in Egypt, the noble Marquis said, in speaking of the policy which had led to that war, I do not think it necessary to notice the attempts which have been made by some minor organs of the Government to infer that what has happened at the end of 1882 was the necessary result of what was done in 1879. They would find that the system of government, or the system of financial administration I should rather say, which we counselled the Khedive to set up was one which Her Majesty's Government, when they acceded to office, expressed their approval of, and was one which they could have altered or abandoned if they disapproved of it. The system of dual control, say some of the advocates of Her Majesty's Government, was one which it was impossible for the Government to manage, and would necessarily overthrow them. It was perfectly open to the Government to have abandoned the system if they found it fraught with either inconvenience or danger. But it is notorious that they approved of it from the first. (Cheers.) I am not myself so far enamoured of it that I should now propose its restoration—(hear, hear)—but it was an expedient perfectly suited to the circumstances under which it was set up, and it might have been maintained for a very considerable time if there had been applied to it those qualities which are necessary to sustain any Oriental system of administration—namely, that the authority which was vindicated should be vindicated by force as soon as it was vindicated by words, and that no time should elapse between the utterance of a defiance and its justification. (Cheers.) That is the condition of the maintenance of authority in every Oriental country. But this lack of promptitude and vigilance, though, no doubt, it was one of those qualities which made the maintenance of the previous arrangement impossible, is not, to my mind, the only contribution which Her Majesty's Government have made to the catastrophe which we saw last summer. You may remember when we had to deal with difficulties in Egypt our immediate course was to appeal to the Suez Canal Power, and we were able, by earnest appeals no doubt, to influence the Suez Canal Power so far that necessary measures were taken for modifying the condition of the Government, and this was the essential part, being made by the authority of the Khedive, that commanded the assent of the Mussulman world. When Her Majesty's Government came to office they came weighted with the unlucky pledges which were delivered in this country. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) They came bound to show hostility to the Government of Turkey, and when the first diplomatic occasion arose they were forced to fulfil that pledge. Let us look at another peculiarity of this Egyptian campaign. The first thing that strikes you when you look at it as a whole is wonder that Arabi Pasha, with his force, with his opportunities, should have defied as he did the power of such a great country as Great

Britain. How was that mystery to be solved? If any nation suffers itself to get into war with a weaker nation, which is sufficiently civilised to know the great difference that exists between them, you may depend upon it there is something in the conduct of that struggling nation which induces people, induces the weaker nation, to believe it (the stronger) will never exert its strength. Now we were in the position of a financial operator who had ruined his own credit by doubtful and dangerous operations. We had squandered our military credit at Majuba Hill—(cheers)—where we had taken up the position of a Power that was willing to submit to any insult that might be placed upon it. We had proclaimed to the world that we were not ready to fight for our military renown, and the tradition of our ancestors was lost in us. It was a false proclamation—(cheers)—a proclamation that the Ministry had no authority from the nation to make, and which the nation at the first opportunity forced them to disavow. (Cheers.) But the disavowal has cost blood and treasure which, if they had been more careful of the reputation of the country, need never have been expended. After speculating on the criticism which Mr. Gladstone would have passed on his predecessors if they had acted as his Government had done, the noble Marquis said—I hope we have taken a new departure in Liberal politics. I wish that for the future any Minister who cares about British interests, and thinks it right to go to war in their defence, will not be subject to denunciation on the part of the Liberal party for doing so. After the bombardment of Alexandria it will be impossible for any Liberal Government to limit, as they have done in the past, the rights of national self-defence. With respect to the end of the war we have yet to wait. We do not know what the present negotiations may bring forth. We must suspend our judgment until we see what the result will be. I confess that I should be inclined to look on all these circumstances to which I have adverted with a very indulgent eye if the result of the negotiations which are impending should be to extend the strength, the power, and the predominant influence of Great Britain; for I am old-fashioned enough to believe in that empire and to believe in its greatness. (Cheers.) I believe that whenever it has been extended it has conferred unnumbered benefits upon those who have been brought within its sway, and that the extension of the empire so far from being the desire of selfishness or acquisitiveness, as it has been represented to be, or deserving to be compared to acts of plundering in private life, is in reality a desire not only to extend the commerce and to strengthen the power of our Government here at home, but to give to others those blessings of freedom and order which we have always prized to maintain amongst ourselves. (Cheers.) Referring to the Irish question, the noble Marquis said: The Government will now tell you that the present quietude of Ireland is due to their remedial measures. Their remedial measures were introduced in the spring of last year. The outrages went on in an increasing ratio until they culminated in the deaths of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Then came the other policy. Then came a real, genuine attempt to re-establish order, and to enforce the administration of justice, and no sooner was that passed by Parliament and executed with even moderate firmness by the Administration of the day than at once outrages diminished and the peace of Ireland began to amend. (Cheers.) In the face of these facts, it is ridiculous to tell me that it is what they call the remedial measures of the Government that have produced the improvement of which they speak. (Cheers.) I do not at all deny that it was very desirable to introduce remedial measures, but I should not have counselled the trying of remedial measures which have only had the effect of destroying all confidence in the country and of driving capital from the land. I should not have counselled measures which destroy the confidence of every landowner in the security of his own property and introduce causes of dispute between landlord and tenant. If you were to do anything which should be in the direction of an effort, no matter of how small a kind—because in such a matter you need not move fast—an effort to have bound to the fortunes of the empire a larger proportion of the population by the links of ownership, I should have counselled such an effort. (Cheers.) But unfortunately the hope of that has been dissipated by two causes. The fund from which it could have been done—the Irish Church fund—has been sacrificed to an absurd Arrears Bill. (Cheers.) And the tenants have been prevented from any effort to become owners by purchase by being offered a more eligible fate. (Cheers.) Nobody who can get his land by bullying will care to take it by buying. (Cheers.) They have learned the lesson that agitation will bring them what they want, and soon they will unlearn that lesson, and take a more humble and more honest course. (Cheers.) We have before us these two difficulties of Egypt and Ireland, which have not reflected much credit on the Government, and they have had to adopt modes of action, borrowed very much from the advice of their political opponents—(hear, hear)—and that necessity will affect their policy in other matters. (Cheers.) We have heard it said by distinguished authorities that there are Liberals and Liberals. I should prefer to say that the Liberals are not a party—they are an alliance or a confederation—(laughter and cheers)—and it is necessary that each member of the alliance should have something in order to bind him to the common standard. (Cheers.) Now hitherto it has been one of the great merits of the present Prime Minister that he has been absolutely vague and mysterious in language—(laughter and cheers)—to insinuate promises which may go as far as your imagination pleases to wander, and which yet, if grammatically tested, bind him to scarcely anything at all. (Laughter and cheers.) Now we have before us the instance of the election of 1880 conveyed any lesson at all, it was to assure the members of the Society of Friends that they were safe for the future from all wars waged for the purpose of securing British interests or keeping open the route to India—(cheers)—and we see by the secession of their eminent representative how deep their disappointment has been. (Laughter and cheers.) I have no doubt if you examine the language of Mr. Gladstone you will find nothing in it which absolutely binds him to the construction of the Quakers. (Hear, hear.) But that is the marvellous skill and cleverness of the man. (Cheers.) He can keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope. (Cheers.)

There are others who have been fed upon the same food, but have not yet been subject to the same disenchantment. We don't know what is reserved for them—whether the word of promise is to be kept to the ear or to the hope. For instance, there are those who desire the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. Read over the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, and they will certainly convey to you the idea that although he undertook what it was not necessary he should undertake—not to disestablish the Church without a parliamentary majority for the purpose of enabling him to do so—(laughter)—though he undertook expressly not to smuggle the Church of Scotland out of existence, still his general intention was to accomplish that desirable reform whenever he had an opportunity. I have not a notion which of the two interpretations he intends in practice to give to his words, and I have a shrewd suspicion that he does not know more than I do. (Loud laughter and cheers.) He is perfectly ready to sail north or to sail south, but he cannot tell you what he will do until you tell him which way the wind will blow. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Well, then, there is the case of the farmer—he uses language which may mean the rankest Communism, or may mean merely such mitigations of the law as few Conservatives would refuse to consider, but I am told that within the last few weeks the Government have shown a strong inclination to get up a small Ireland in the West of Scotland. (Laughter.) I am not the least surprised that they should do so. Ireland has been very useful to them, and if they can only multiply a country in which they might first say force was no remedy, and then afterwards, when it was quite evident that nothing would succeed but force, pass coercive measures. Such countries would tend to the longevity of an Administration, and would be multiplied by every Minister who respects the prospects of his own colleagues. (Laughter and cheers.) In conclusion, the noble Marquis said:—Generally, we have this consolation, that we know that since Mr. Gladstone introduced his Land Bill we have won several seats and have not lost one—("Hear, hear," and cheers)—and we also know that in important matters of policy the Government found it necessary to borrow the principles of the Opposition.

The noble Marquis, in proposing "The Scottish Conservative Club," spoke hopefully of the prospects of Conservatism in Scotland.

The toast having been responded to, the company shortly afterwards dispersed.

### THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT.

The following letter, from the pen of the same writer—a distinguished member of the University of Oxford—whose ably-reasoned and high-principled Manifesto appeared recently in these columns, will be of interest to many of the English clergy. It was addressed, in the first instance, to a R.C. Priest of the diocese of Westminster; but, as will be seen at a glance, has direct reference to all those "ministers of religion" who believe in Christianity. The two Belgian newspapers which extracted the previous letter from these columns highly approved of its terms, scope, and object:—

"There cannot be any very great divergence in the verdict of two jurymen, one of whom strongly condemns a particular thing, while the other says, 'It is all right for sinners, but that it would not do for saints.'"

"The chief thought that ought to sink most deeply into the mind of every Priest who finds his attention called to the present state of the partnership such as actually subsists, at the present time, between the particular Priest and the Committee of Council on Education—is the singular phenomenon that every Priest is left to do whatever seems good in his own eyes. Moses says, speaking of the condition of Israel in the Promised Land, 'Thou shalt not do these [things] which we do here, every one what seemeth right in his own eyes.' (Deut. xii. 8.) This, however, is what we do—every one does exactly what he thinks to be for the best."

"(a) The Priest, who thinks that there is something to be gained by putting the Mission school under the Government, straightaway puts it under. (b) The Priest, who does not see why he should any longer keep open a school, when it is only a simple duplicate of the Board school, obliged to receive every comer and to follow the same time-table, takes and shuts up the school. (c) The Priest, who for his own reasons says, I object to making the Mission school into a public Elementary school, keeps it open on his own resources. (d) The Priest, who says, I prefer to retire into private life, rather than to be obliged to follow the more common example, retires, without question."

"In this state of things, where there is no common rule and everyone does what seems good in his own eyes, three principal questions appear which loudly call for a solution, but how are they to obtain a solution is that, precisely, of which at present we are in complete ignorance."

"(1) How is it that the Pope who is publicly known to take a very close and minute cognisance of the action of the Episcopate and Clergy in Belgium regarding the Primary schools, is completely silent as regards the attitude of the Episcopate and Clergy towards them in Great Britain?"

"(2) How is it, that the Episcopate in Great Britain is also perfectly silent and simply a spectator of the various discordant modes of acting of the Priests—that is, silent officially, being believed to be for the most part privately and unofficially favourably disposed to the schools being put under the Government?"

"(3) What are the principal evils which may be foreseen as naturally and reasonably to arise out of the action of the Priests who have or who still may put their schools under Government?"

"To none of these questions shall I attempt to give any solution. In common with others, I wait for light; I shall only make a short comment on the reason which is commonly given by the Priests themselves for putting their schools under Government, and by those who applaud them for so doing, 'This is the only way we have left of keeping our schools open.'"

"For this reason I am sorry to be quite unable to have the slightest respect. Indeed, I do not see how

it can be treated with any amount of ridicule and contempt which it does not most justly deserve, and for this I give the following reasons:—

"What man in his senses ever puts a thing which he wishes to remain his own and to keep in his own power under another man, except it is into the hands of one legally bound to be bailee, from whom it can be at any time legally reclaimed. And even then he must know that the bailee is fit to be trusted. I put money in a bank and take a receipt on the public faith reposed in the bank. If there was any common prudence in Priests, anyone contemplating the course of putting a Mission school under Government would first ask himself the question, 'Under what sort of a power am I putting this school?' This question being seriously put, he would find the only answer to be, 'I am putting it under the power of one who claims the rival right of being the only true schoolmaster—of one, in short, who claims his right to be schoolmaster against my right to be schoolmaster; and my right is a derivative from the right of the Bishop, and the Bishop's right is a derivative from the right of the Pope.' Strange and most inexplicable delusion! The Priest surrenders and makes over his own right to be schoolmaster, which he holds through the Bishop from the Pope, into the hands of the rival schoolmaster, and he and all who applaud him call this 'keeping open his school.'

"If a man engaged in any particular trade were to make over all his books and his capital to a particular rival in the same trade, without taking any receipt, and were then to say to all his friends, in order to satisfy them as to what he had done, 'I have done this in order to keep the trade in my own hands,' such a tradesman would have done the exact counterpart of that which the Priest does, who puts his school under the Government, and afterwards says, 'I have done this in order to keep my school open.' He has done it in order to keep a school open, but the school which is thus kept open has passed away from his right to be the schoolmaster, into the rival and irreconcilable contrary right of the rival schoolmaster.

"But this is far from the whole of what the particular Priest, who puts his school under the Government, has done, as I proceed to show.

"This Priest is not an owner of the souls and consciences of the children frequenting the school which he has put under Government, neither are the parents of these children his serfs. His power for making arrangements for handing over the children of these parents, to the tender mercies of the rival schoolmaster, arises solely from the confidence reposed in him, as appointed by the Bishop to serve them as Priest. The parents here say, 'Homo de semine Aaron non decipiet nos.'

"Now the change which takes place when the system of the Mission school is abrogated, and the new system of the Civil State Schoolmaster is substituted in its place is a very serious change in the sight of God. It may be most injurious to the faith and morals of the children henceforward to be subjected to it. Here the Priest's conscience has to bear the burden. The change is his doing.

"He was not responsible for poverty, or for inability to have a school better than could be provided by his best endeavours, but he has to answer to God for handing over Christian children to the atheist time-table of the rival State schoolmaster. Anyone of the parents of these children may at any moment turn against him, and say to him, 'You, sir, have deceived me in the worst possible manner in which a Priest can deceive a Christian parent. You are the cause that my child, whom I trusted implicitly to your keeping, is now to be brought up to despise God according to an atheist school time-table. You are also the cause of my child being thrown into the way of forming school acquaintances with atheist school companions who have now the same right to frequent the school as my child has. I care nothing about any tyrannical school laws. I shall tolerate this no longer, but shall take my child under my own care. I no longer trust you!'

"That we have not very many parents capable of speaking in the above strain to any one of the Priests who has put his school under the Government diminishes nothing from the force and truth of words which might find only one such parent to speak them. I would myself choose to have to beg my bread from door to door rather than stand in the place of the Priest when he has to render his account for surrendering his trust to the rival State Schoolmaster, and for all the evils which have followed and are yet to follow from the surrender.

"Such are the sad consequences of the condition in which every particular Priest is left to do, in the extremely responsible matter of the school education of the rising generation, exactly what seems good in his own eyes. I suppose this is the calamity which results from the counsel and direction of the Sovereign Pontiff not having been asked in a due and formal manner, the consequence of which is that it has not been given. And as no authority except that of the Sovereign Pontiff is able to prescribe the course to be followed until there is among us the humility and the docility to ask for this guidance, the case remains without remedy."

## THE ART OF LACE MAKING.

Mr. A. S. Cole delivered the first of two lectures on the art of lace making at the Royal Manchester Institution on Wednesday. He remarked at the outset that the two broad divisions into which a review of the history of any art seemed to fall were—first, the methods according to which the art was practised; and, second, the forms which the methods were made to express. In the former we were led to think of the manual and mechanical abilities involved, and in the latter of the intellectual abilities through the operation of which the arrangement of the forms or patterns was devised. In the one case handicraft might be said to hold the chief position; in the other, brain-craft was, or should be, foremost. He had, then, devoted his first lecture principally to describing methods of making lace. Lace might be called a fabric produced by either plaiting, or twisting, or looping threads together. All these operations were distinct from that of weaving. Weaving was specially employed to obtain a close texture, but plaiting, twisting, and looping were peculiarly identified with the production of open textures. These three methods were very ancient, but their use in expressing ornamental forms was comparatively modern. The result of this use was lace. Lace

making divided itself into three classes. Two came into the category of manual arts, and the third into the category of mechanical arts. Hence we had lace made upon a pillow, lace made with a needle, and lastly lace made by a machine. He would deal first of all with needlepoint lace, and endeavour to describe how it came to be made and how it was made. Needlework was of considerable antiquity, though not, he believed, quite so old as many would have us think. He doubted if the Romans had any needle as small as our Birmingham ones; and, judging from one of the earliest authentic pieces of needlework, namely, the Bayeux tapestry, it did not appear likely that Queen Matilda, William the Conqueror's wife, was furnished with fine sewing needles. However this might be, the history of the needle was too long to attempt on this occasion. It might answer their purpose to accept the fact that in the fifteenth century fine embroideries were used and produced in Europe. The art as distinct from the design no doubt came from the East. For some reason, which would take a long time to arrive at, the embroidery of white linens came especially into fashion towards the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. Patterns were wrought upon the material, and from this people passed to devising methods of decoration other than that of merely loading the surface of the stuff with embroidery. A lightness of effect was obtained by cutting out pieces of the stuff. Another sort of open embroidery was produced by withdrawing threads instead of cutting out bits of stuff. One of the diagrams, of which there were many in the hall, was of a white linen cloth, decorated with three sorts of open needlework. Two they were acquainted with—namely, the cut work and the drawn thread work. The third was darning upon net. The Italian name for this work was "punto a maglia," and the French "lasis" or "lasis." There was still another sort of open work which must be looked at. It was simply the cutting a pattern out of a piece of stuff, as was seen in the illustration, the edges being bordered with some gold wire. In the specimens to which he had called attention it would have been noticed that the needleworker started from a foundation of linen or net. None of these works, therefore, were true needlepoint laces as he should define them. Directing attention to a sampler of stitches, he said it was interesting from the fact that it was probably made by some little Puritanical schoolgirl, who according to the wont of her companions, embroidered her name, "Margaret May," and the date, 1654, upon the sampler. It included all the stitches on linen to which he had alluded. There was a further fact of some importance connected with it. The first specimens of open embroidery which he showed were made principally in Italy during the sixteenth century. This sampler was made in England during the seventeenth century. So that we might seem to see how one country received ideas and methods from another. Such a fact was very much more strongly brought out when one took a survey over all the arts. We then saw the movement of the artistic wave from the East, strong in anti-Christian times, gathering force in Imperial Rome, and declining with the division of the Empire, and up again in renewed strength with the revival of learning and the arts in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But, returning to embroidery in linen and cut and drawn work, it appeared that about 1560 the needleworkers of Venice invented a new method of embroidery. In effect its results were almost undistinguishable from the geometrical and rectangular cut or drawn linen work. It had the merit of greater lightness, and the novelty of the process in making it must have been attractive. Needlework was greatly in vogue in Venice and Italy in the sixteenth century, and the new process was called "punto in aria" or "point in the air." Mr. Cole explained how this lace was made, and proceeded to speak of the characteristics of various other kinds of lace. One marked difference between the process of pillow lace making and that of needlepoint lace making was that in the former a number of threads were by turn brought into frequent operation, whereas in needlepoint lace making after the skeleton pattern had been made in thread, one thread only was kept in operation for working the stitches cast over or in between the skeleton pattern. A further difference was that by the pillow process one never made a succession of button-hole stitches, for the good reason that it would be impossible to do so with bobbins. Plaiting and twisting were the two leading operations in pillow lace making. As regarded pillow lace he referred to a few early forms of plaiting and twisting, with a view to tracing the outgrowth of pillow lace from such earlier works. Plaited and twisted work in its first phases took shape in ropes and cords. Upon the Beni Hassan sculptures described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson we had pictorial descriptions of how flax was beaten, the striking of flax after it was made into yarn, twisting the yarn into rope, weaving yarn and other processes known to the Egyptians and in operation 2,500 years before Christ. Stepping onwards to 300 years before Christ, we found fringed borders to robes of Assyrian potentates and their servants sculptured upon monoliths now in the British Museum. Passing over the most luxurious period of Roman history, through the decline of the Empire and the development of Christian ecclesiasticism, we might come to the ripest period of the Italian Renaissance—namely, after the year 1450. In vain might we look for indications of pillow, or indeed any lace, in the paintings of that time. Small cords were used along the edges of articles of dress. Sometimes these cords were sewn on to the stuffs. At others they were fashioned into open loop work along the edges, this open loop work being apparently the "parting" spoken of by fifteenth-century authors. In conclusion, the lecturer called attention to the process of lace making by machinery, remarking that it was very much from the art of knitting that we had to trace the invention and perfection of the lace making machine. Modifications of the stocking machine were adopted to make nets and imitate pattern of handmade laces. So excellent were some of these imitations that a story was told in the October number of *Blackwood's Magazine* of the wife of a well-known and respected Nottingham manufacturer being ready to give £10 in Paris for a lace fichu of exquisite fineness and delicacy, whilst as a matter of fact it had come from one of her own husband's frames, and could he had in England for 15s. It followed, therefore, that people who were expected to know better were deceived over so elementary a matter of connoisseurship as that of distinguishing between a machine

and a hand-made lace. We met with a similar condition of knowledge and deception in respect of many other artistic productions. This arose, he thought, chiefly from one's being contented with feeling that one liked a thing or phase of art, without understanding why. He believed there should be no mystery in such likes and fancies. They should be allowed to be based in the main upon a solid ground-work of reason. The analysing of likes and fancies and the appreciation of the meaning of works of art were, he thought, necessary to the cultivation of a pure and useful standard by which the mischief of dilettantism might be counteracted. Dilettantism of a mild degree led the Pickwick Club into its solemn researches over the curious stone cut with the letters "Bil Stumps, his mark;" and it was dilettantism of a more active and powerful nature that drove poor Don Quixote into so many disasters.

## THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH'S VISITATION.

The *Northampton Herald* reports at great length Bishop Magee's Visitation at Daventry, the last of the centres at which it has been held, and which his Lordship reached on Friday week. The proceedings on this occasion presented a somewhat larger number of noticeable points than usual. Thus, in answer to a question from the churchwardens of Badby, the Right Rev. Prelate formally ruled that the last rubric of the Communion Office applied only to the Offertory, and not to collections at other services:—

### CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

From Braunston a presentation to the effect that there were as many as three or four cases of open concubinage in the parish, that the guilty parties had been reprov'd, but that they showed no sign of amendment, was next considered. The Bishop said the churchwardens had clearly done an important part of their duty in reporting this matter; but the only power he had—that of spiritual censure—he feared the parties would not set as much store by as they should do. He felt it his duty to direct that they should be reprov'd from Holy Communion, though he took it for granted that this had already been done by the clergyman. The incumbent, the Rev. L. GILBERTSON, stated that the parties never attended Holy Communion. The Bishop expressed a hope that this public notice of their conduct would have some effect at least in shaming the parties concerned. He was glad to find that the incumbent had done the duty laid upon him by the laws of the Church.

### RIGHTS OF LAY RECTORS.

The churchwardens of Woodford Halse complained that their church had been restored at a cost of £4,000, and that the lay rector—a lady who had recently purchased the advowson, which had formerly belonged to the Lord Chancellor—had sent a carpenter to alter the handsome carved seats, so as to make three square pews of them. The man was about to saw them in two, when he was discovered and stopped. On the following Sunday morning the lay rector sent two labourers, who removed two of the seats into the churchyard. In reply to the Bishop, the Incumbent (the Rev. H. H. Minchin) stated that the seats had been put back again. His Lordship thanked the churchwardens for having drawn his attention to this occurrence. It could not be too clearly understood that the lay rector had no right in virtue of lay rectorship to interfere with the ornaments, fittings, or fabric of the chancel, except by way of faculty. All that the lay rector had the right, and also the obligation to do, was to keep the chancel in due and proper repair, as regards the external walls and roof, and, of course, in order to such repair, reasonable access should be given. But the ornaments and fittings of the chancel, in which latter phrase seats were obviously included, were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop as much as any other seats in the church, and the churchwardens were the officers of the Bishop, to see to the proper seating of the parishioners, and the custody of the ornaments and fittings of the church. Any attempt therefore to remove or alter the seats in the parish church by any person—whether he possessed the pew by or without faculty, previously obtained of the Ordinary—was a breach of the ecclesiastical law, and punishable as such. He directed the churchwardens of Woodford to inform the lay rector of this, and to be answerable to him (the Bishop) for the safe custody of the seats in question. If the lay rector wished for any alteration of her seats in the chancel the proper course was to apply to the Consistorial Court of the diocese for a faculty for the purpose, which it was open to any person to oppose, and which the Chancellor would grant, or refuse or modify as he should think fit. The Bishop admonished the lay rector on no account to again violate the law by removing or altering or interfering with any seats in the parish church without a faculty for so doing.

### HOLY BAPTISM.

If the Church taught one thing more clearly than another it was this—that it was their duty to admit to her fold by holy baptism children—the children of the flock; and that those so admitted should be regarded and dealt with as what they were described to be in the hour of their baptism, and what they were taught to call themselves in the Catechism, and what they were called in the Office of Confirmation—children of God. For himself, he could not proceed to deal with baptised children as if they were unbaptised heathen. He could not tell a child whom he taught to say, "My baptism, wherein I was made a child of God," that he was not a child of God unless upon some given day and at some hour that he could remember and note, he felt a strong conviction that he had become a child of God there and then, and that until that time he had not a Father in heaven and was not a child of God. He could not consent, and he trusted those who heard him would never consent, so to deal with the children whom the Church had given them to bring up in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord." To say that a man only became a member of the Christian Church in the hour in which he felt a strong conviction that he had been forgiven his sins by God—to make conversion, sensible conversion, the door of admittance into the Church of Christ, appeared to him to be contradictory to the whole teaching of Scripture, to the whole history of the Church, and to the whole of that body of doctrine which the Church gave them to teach and carry out. He believed that the effect

of such teaching upon children was sadly hurtful to spiritual life. By it the child was taught to believe that at some future day—which as it grew older it was more and more willing to make a distant day—it should be converted to God, and there and then become God's child, and for the first time incur the responsibilities and inherit the duties of the child of God. What was the result? In many cases the deliberate postponement of that time of conversion in order that the pleasures of sin might be enjoyed for a season—all to be wiped out in the hour of conversion, which was to come some day—just as in the earlier days of the Church converts from heathenism postponed the hour of their baptism to the last moment, that they might then obtain forgiveness, while escaping till then the duties and responsibility and self-denials of the baptised. Another danger was the generation of spiritual pride, of sadly-self-deceiving hypocrisy, and all that came from rash and presumptuous assumption as to one's spiritual state before God, which might prove in the end to be sad and miserable delusion. The Church made baptism a condition of admission to her fold, and she bade them treat all baptised as members of the Church of Christ. Let them, therefore, base their whole mode of dealing with the children of the Church upon the lines she had laid down. Let them carefully distinguish between the regeneration that came in baptism and the conversion that might come again and again in after life. Let them teach the children of the Church that they were not to be converted in order to become God's children, but that they were to seek conversion if it were needed, and as often as it were needed, because they were God's children; that they should say, not "I will arise and go to someone in heaven, who, when I have so arisen and gone to him will become my Father," but in every hour of repentance, and in every hour of dawning desire for reconciliation with God in the soul, "I will arise and go to my Father in heaven;" and that the attractive power that should draw them there should be the knowledge that He was their Father, and the consciousness of their sin as being sin against their Father, and that their return was a return to their Father, and not the belief that their conversion and return would make Him for the first time their Father.

### CHILDREN'S SERVICES, CATECHISING, AND CONFIRMATION.

At the Conference the Rev. J. H. HARRISON (Bugbrooke) having asked if a clergyman was at liberty to hold children's services in church on Sunday afternoons, his LORDSHIP, who expressed pleasure that the question had been raised, said that under the old Act of Uniformity it would have been hardly possible, but under the amended Act he thought it might be done. The Act allowed of shortened services being used, with the consent of the Ordinary, where the full service of the day had been held, provided that the words of the service must be taken from the Bible or the Book of Common Prayer, or both. This was rather an awkward limitation, and he should have been glad if larger liberty had been allowed under the consent of the Ordinary, but with a little care and some ingenuity such a children's service might be constructed as to fall within the terms of the Act. Many of his rev. brethren were hardly aware of the amount of elasticity introduced by the Act into the Church service. If he thought there were a general desire in the diocese for a children's service he should be very glad to authorise one. Catechising in church, if well done, was the very best way of teaching Christian dogma both to young and old. If they bore in mind how much of their sermons necessarily passed over the heads of those they were addressing—how very difficult it was to bring distinctly out in a sermon a succession of clear dogmatic teaching of the principles of Christianity—how many words they used were unintelligible to many, and how little they were conscious of this till they questioned hearers as to how much they made out of the sermon—they would find that the great function of preaching in church was not instruction. The sermon was useful for encouragement or warning, but he doubted very much if it were intended to be the medium by which the pastor was to give dogmatic instruction to his flock. His Lordship went on strongly to recommend Archdeacon Bathurst's *Hints on the Art of Catechising*, from which he had himself first learned to catechise. In these days of competitive examinations, the real danger in connection with the Sunday-school was that it was apt to become a place for instruction and cramming in Scriptural knowledge, and not for the moral education and training of the children in the knowledge and faith of the Church. He had found it extremely helpful in teaching his Sunday-school, to begin by teaching his Sunday-school teachers, and he showed how this could be done with useful results without anything in the shape of competitive examinations or "showing off." As regards the age for confirmation, he quite admitted that at fifteen or sixteen religious impressions were more likely to be permanent and deep than at twelve or thirteen. But if they passed over the period between twelve and fifteen, or sixteen, the danger was that religious impressions might not be made at all. It should be remembered that a boy or girl of thirteen in the present day, on leaving the school in which they had been carefully taught, was really as advanced in knowledge and life as boys and girls of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen were in the days of our grandfathers; so that it was not purely a question of years. He had a dread also of fixing the age for confirmation too young. It was impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule. He had noticed the operation of a rule fixing the age for confirmation lower than it was now fixed in this diocese, and the age of thirteen seemed to him on the whole the best, but there were exceptional cases, and as to these he trusted largely to the discretion of the presbytery of the diocese. In reply to a question the Bishop added that in regard to the statistics as to the number of communicants, he thought the simplest rule was to take the Church definition, under which a communicant would be a person who communicated at least three times a year, of which Easter should be one.

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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons continues to devote itself to the uninterrupted consideration of the new Rules of Procedure. Now that the question of the *clôture* has been for the time disposed of, the interest of the country in the discussion of the new regulations has practically ceased. The points that are at present being debated from day to day are of the kind that only members of Parliament can be expected thoroughly to appreciate, and that members of Parliament even appear to concern themselves but little about. The House of Commons has, in fact, been but sparsely attended during the past week, and the dwindling numbers have shown but little animation in the work of dealing with the Ministerial proposals. The work of leading the Conservative Opposition has once more been in effect discharged by Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, and his indefatigable keenness and persistency have resulted in various important modifications of the suggested Rules. The important question that remains to be discussed is that of the Grand Committees. General satisfaction would be felt if, by postponing this part of its scheme, the Government would enable Parliament to be prorogued during the coming week.

The hope that a discussion on Egyptian affairs in the House of Commons would have led to satisfactory declarations on the Ministerial policy in Egypt has been disappointed. The representations made on behalf of the Government to the leaders of the Opposition have led to the abandonment of the intention of bringing the Egyptian Question under the consideration of Parliament. The Government allows it to be understood that measures will be taken to secure the future preponderance of British authority in Egypt, which is the only compensation that can be regarded as satisfactory for the sacrifices that the war has necessitated. If the Government fritters away by its diplomacy what has been won by war, it will have to face, as Lord SALISBURY points out, the severest condemnation of the country. At present it only remains to wait the progress of events, in the trust that even the present Government will not be utterly regardless of the manifest obligations of the actual position. In Egypt all remains quiet, and the country has settled down into its normal tranquillity. Little if any progress is being made with the trial of ARABI, and it would be well if the proceedings were brought to a summary close. The health of the British garrison is far from good, and the sanitary and medical arrangements appear to be still, as they have been from the first, singularly imperfect.

The condition of Ireland has once more been brought under the notice of Parliament, and once more the Government has been met with assertions that it is practically impossible to confute the absolute failure of the remedial legislation. As was confidently predicted, Mr. GLADSTONE's schemes for dealing with Irish distress and misery have given no real relief. The latest panacea of the Arrears Act, on behalf of which all recognised principles of morality and all pretence of equity and justice were calmly abandoned, has quite failed to fulfil the sanguine anticipations of its promoters. The number of applications to share in the benefits of the Arrears Act have been unexpectedly few, and the time during which

applications can be made is fast drawing to a close. Many tenants have withheld their applications to the last, expecting that even better terms might be obtained than those at present conceded. Many more have been unable or unwilling to pay the one year's rent which is the condition on which they can avail themselves of the Act. Thus, only 16,000 applications, involving a quarter of a million of unpaid rent, have been forthcoming. Under these circumstances, Mr. PARNELL urges upon the Government the propriety of at once bringing in an Arrears Act Amendment Bill which shall grant further aid and assistance to the tenants at the expense of the landlords and the State. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, this time has in distinct language refused to legislate any more at present for Irish distress and dishonesty. For a few months at least the Arrears Act is to be regarded as a final measure. Whether the demands of the Irish agitation will be dismissed in an equally peremptory fashion next Session remains to be seen. Mr. PARNELL probably did not anticipate that anything would be done at present. He has reopened the question, which was doubtless all that was intended. In the meantime the West of Ireland is once more threatened with a famine, which may perhaps produce the kind of arguments that are apt to make or to modify Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions. Another famine is scarcely the satisfactory sequel to the famous remedial legislation. The Land Act has not made Ireland tranquil and contented, and is not bringing it plenty and prosperity. But it has gratified the English Radicals and helped the Irish Revolutionists.

The opportunity that Mr. GLADSTONE rashly offered for the Parliamentary investigation of the notorious transaction that he objects to hear called the Kilmainham Treaty, will, of course, not be forthcoming. Mr. GLADSTONE speedily repented of the promise that he made to Mr. YORKE, and there has been a vigorous solicitude on the part of his supporters to deprive Mr. YORKE of the proffered facilities for bringing forward the subject. The plain truth, of course, is that any inquiry into the scandalous negotiations which led to the release of Mr. PARNELL and his accomplices from gaol, and to the resignations of Earl COWPER and Mr. FORSTER, and were followed by the assassination of Lord FREDERICK OAVENDISH and Mr. BOURKE, will be avoided at any cost by the Government. The revelations that have already been made have already greatly damaged the Ministry, and it is generally understood that even greater damage would be inflicted on the political reputation of the Government if the whole story of the disreputable intrigue were laid bare. Every device will be resorted to, however, to preclude this untoward result. But now things have gone so far, it is a question whether the Opposition will not do well to insist persistently upon what is a serious question being seriously dealt with. If Mr. GLADSTONE courts, as he says he does, full investigation, then let the investigation take place. But if, as is obvious, he shrinks from full publicity, let the fact of his reluctance to permit inquiry be placed indisputably on record.

The prospects of the Conservative party have never looked brighter than at the present time, when the sanguine hopes of Radicalism counted upon a renewal of Ministerial popularity in consequence of the successful campaign in Egypt. But the English people have recognised that the Conservative policy has received its supreme justification not only in the ignominy that attended its reversal by Mr. GLADSTONE, but in the success that has followed its imitation, to use the telling language of the Edinburgh address to the Marquis of SALISBURY. The results of the elections at Salisbury, Preston, and Cambridge University are full of encouragement to the Conservative party. Next week successes at Liverpool and Wigan will, it may be confidently anticipated, add to the reasons for confidence that the revolt of the constituencies from the régime of shame and scandal that England has for the past two years endured will bring Mr. GLADSTONE's Administration to a timely end. The English people is weary of a Government that it is impossible to respect, and of a PRIME MINISTER whose political profligacy outrages the public conscience.

#### CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPHS.

The Conservative party has abundant reason to be satisfied with the results of the elections that have been fought during the past week, and has good cause to be confident as to the issue of the struggles that are shortly to be

decided. It was from the first certain that the Radical victory which was achieved at the last General Election was far from signifying the rapid growth of Radical sentiment in the country and the permanent preponderance of Radical opinion which the spokesmen of the Radical party invited us to recognise. And at almost every election that has occurred since proofs have been forthcoming of the utterly unsubstantial character of the Radical triumph, and of the proximate certainty that a fresh appeal to the constituencies would result in reversing the astounding verdict of 1880. In England only one seat has been won by the Radicals since the General Election. The Conservative party have won some fifteen seats, showing everywhere, when the opportunity has been afforded, growing majorities and increased strength.

The victory that Mr. COLERIDGE KENNARD has achieved at Salisbury is for many reasons significant. Salisbury is traditionally a Liberal constituency. It gave a substantial majority to the Liberal cause at the General Election, and it was loudly asserted that the results of the recent registrations had been to add considerably to the numbers of the Liberal electors. It is certain that the return of Mr. GRENELL was regarded as a foregone conclusion, and it was never imagined that Salisbury would reject any member of Mr. GLADSTONE's Administration—even a Groom of the Chamber. The expectation was rudely disappointed, and, at the same time, all the hopes that the Egyptian campaign had given the Government a fresh lease of popularity were ruthlessly destroyed. The strong reasons for doubting that the Egyptian policy of the Government would strengthen its position at the polls have been dwelt upon in these columns, and the Salisbury election has indicated the accuracy of the opinions advanced. The practical condemnation that the action of Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry in Egypt has afforded of the speeches of Midlothian, and of the foreign and colonial policy which was based upon these rabid utterances, and was carried out in Afghanistan and South Africa, has been taken to heart by the country. Each year that Mr. GLADSTONE remains in office diminishes the number of those who believed in Mr. GLADSTONE whilst he was in Opposition.

The election at Preston is one more tribute to the growing strength of the Conservative cause in the great centres of industrial activity. It is a fact of striking significance that no Liberal candidate ventured to come forward to dispute the representation of the great Lancashire town, and that the contest was one waged between two Conservatives. It is not altogether satisfactory that the Radicals were able to choose between the two Conservative candidates, and that they avowedly selected the one who was considered least likely to be useful to the Conservative cause in the House of Commons. It is a matter for regret that Mr. HANBURY continues to be excluded from Parliament. He has achieved a distinct position in politics, and the Conservative party in the Lower House requires to be reinforced by men of the political ability and knowledge of affairs that Mr. HANBURY possesses. It is too much the tendency of constituencies to return as representatives to Parliament respectable mediocrities who have only parochial claims to support. The leaders of the Conservative party in Preston have the laudable ambition that their town should be represented by men holding a leading position in politics. In the present case their wish has been frustrated by the action of the Liberal electors of the borough.

The contest for Cambridge University is still proceeding, and it will not be until Tuesday that the final result will be known. But this result is, fortunately, not doubtful—it is only a question of the largeness of the majority by which Mr. RAIKES will be returned. It is to be fervently desired that this majority may be made as large as possible, and that no Conservative elector will neglect to record his vote. For it is a question far more of the triumph of a cause than of a candidate. The vaster the majority the greater will be the moral effect of the Conservative victory. The demonstration of educated English opinion against Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government will, it is to be hoped, be one of overwhelming force. It is for the electors of Cambridge University to take care that the vote of no confidence in the Radical Government and the Radical policy shall be one of unmistakable significance. If one thing could add to the sympathy with which Mr. RAIKES' candidature has been generally received, it would be the unscrupulous virulence with which he has been personally assailed by the University Radicals. It is, of course, to be expected that American methods of

political warfare should be introduced by Radicalism on this side of the Atlantic. But it was scarcely to be expected that they would be resorted to at a University election. Men have yet to learn that to take a chief part in industrial enterprises constitutes any disqualification in English political life. Mr. RAIKES has been called upon to act as chairman of various great companies, and similar tribute has been paid to the business capacities of the Marquis of SALISBURY and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOKE. Mr. RAIKES' aptitude for affairs is a far better recommendation in a candidate for Parliament than the academic distinction which is vaguely attributed to Professor STUART. During the coming week it is safe to anticipate that the elections which will take place at Liverpool and at Wigan will add to the evidence of the strong Conservative feeling of the country. The Radical Government commands, and, until a dissolution takes place, will continue to command, a majority in the House of Commons. But there is ample reason for the belief that it has long since ceased to possess the popular confidence, and that it can no longer rely on the support of a majority in the constituencies. This being the case, the paramount duty of the Conservative party is to take every means to precipitate a General Election, and thus hinder the achievement of the Radical schemes for taking advantage of an accidental Parliamentary supremacy to carry into effect measures of legislation that have for their one object the consolidation of Radical authority.

#### LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

It is unfortunate for the Radical party that if they are able by the device of the *cloture* to shackle debate in the House of Commons, it is impossible, at present at least, to check free speech in the country. There are abundant indications of the delight that would be felt, however, if the platform could be subjected to the same restrictions that are henceforward applicable to the Opposition benches of the Lower House. The comments that have greeted Lord SALISBURY's speech at Edinburgh evince the familiar Radical antipathy to criticism. The entire futility of Conservative opposition to a great and good PRIME MINISTER and an infallible and immaculate Government is loudly proclaimed, and harsh censure is bestowed on the inconvenient critic who ventures to ruffle the equanimity of our present rulers by forcing upon them the suspicion that even they are mortal. Lord SALISBURY is plainly told that he would do wisely in deserting the field of English politics for the present, and refraining from disturbing the composure of Radical illusions as to the universal success of Radical policy and the universal popularity of Radical principles. In other quarters surprise is felt that Lord SALISBURY should appeal from the platform to the Scottish people on behalf of the cause of which he is the leader. Midlothian, it is apparently imagined, should be the monopoly of Mr. GLADSTONE, and no alien eloquence should be heard in the Scottish metropolis that was rendered notorious by those marvellous outbursts of sanctimonious cant and political hypocrisy that even Radicalism now would so willingly let die. Follies of this kind form the best of tributes to the influence which it is recognised that the incisive exposure in Lord SALISBURY's caustic language of the blunders and failures of the Radical Administration is likely to exert even amidst a people that is so thoroughly steeped in Radical traditions as the Scotch people confessedly are.

In his speech Lord SALISBURY naturally confined his attention to the two urgent questions of the day—to the question of Egypt and the question of Ireland—and he was thus led to touch upon the main principles that have characterised the foreign and domestic policy of the Government during a recent period. In the Egyptian policy of the Government, so far as it has been directed to the maintenance of British interests, there is nothing that English Conservatism does not heartily approve and support. For the policy is the same that guided the management of foreign and colonial affairs by the late Government of Lord BEACONSFIELD. And its tardy adoption by Mr. GLADSTONE and the English Radicals is the absolute justification of the policy in the East, in Afghanistan, and in South Africa that only two years ago was the subject of the most bitter invective of the present PRIME MINISTER. The bombardment of Alexandria was the repudiation of the doctrines of Midlothian. But the approval of the maintenance of British interests in Egypt does not induce forgetfulness of the follies that led to war, and nearly led to

disaster. It was the faith in the pusillanimity of Mr. GLADSTONE's Government that inspired the movement of ARABI which was directed against English influence. And it was the declarations and action of Mr. GLADSTONE in foreign affairs that gave to that movement its impetus and strength. If ARABI knew nothing of Majuba Hill and of the abandonment of Candahar, those of whom the Egyptian colonels were the ignorant tools did. The Egyptian war was rendered inevitable by the blunders of Mr. GLADSTONE. The acceptance of the Joint Note, the appeal to the Concert of Europe, the calling of the Conference, the invocation of the aid of the SULTAN, of France, and of Italy constituted a situation from the dangers of which only the brutal expedients of war rescued the Government and the country. It was not by similar diplomacy that Lord BEACONSFIELD gave England Peace with Honour. But, as Lord SALISBURY states, the blunders of the past will be condoned if only the opportunities of the present are wisely employed. The one excuse and justification for the Egyptian war will be the establishment of English preponderance in Egypt. It remains to be seen whether the English Government will be able, as the result of the present negotiations, to show that adequate compensation for the sacrifices of the war is forthcoming.

On the Irish question Lord SALISBURY has the satisfaction of pointing out the excellent results that have followed recourse to the Tory policy of vigorously maintaining the authority of the law. There is at present a diminution of Irish crime, and this is incontestably due to the stringent measures for the coercion of anarchy that have tardily been adopted. The recent convictions for murder that have been obtained have done as much to give security of life and property in Ireland as measures pandering to agitation like the Land Act and the Arrears Act have done to encourage crime.

It is evident enough that the famous remedial legislation has utterly failed to ameliorate the condition of Ireland. It is already being recognised that only a return to sound principles of legislation will give any lasting benefit to the Irish people. But there is the danger that the exigencies of faction may lead Mr. GLADSTONE to further progress in the direction of revolutionary changes that will be recommended with the familiar appeals to eternal justice and be supported by invoking the loftiest principles of morality. The concession of Home Rule has long been dangled before the Irish people by Mr. GLADSTONE, and if it seems worth while to purchase the votes and interest of the Irish members in this way the bribe will be forthcoming. Mr. GLADSTONE loses no opportunity of familiarising the English people with Irish ideas on the subject, and Lord SALISBURY has done well in pointing out the imminent danger of the political future.

Even in the metropolis of Scotch Radicalism Lord SALISBURY was able to express himself with confidence as to the prospects of the Conservative cause. And he does so with good reason. For in Scotland the young are Conservative where the old are not. The new generation in Scotland revolts from the Radicalism that Midlothian speeches made it familiar with. Just so in England the generation that has entered upon political life since the death of Lord PALMERSTON has ranged itself on the Conservative side. It is the old who are bound by the past that is faithful to the traditions of its youth. But the young judge for themselves. It is this fact that gives to the Conservative party the best hope for political predominance in the early future.

We deeply regret to state that the Archbishop of Canterbury has suffered a relapse. On Thursday afternoon Dr. A. Carpenter reported that his Grace's strength was somewhat diminished, though there was an absence of severe pain. The bulletin yesterday morning reported no improvement in the Archbishop's general condition.

The funeral of the Provost of Oriel took place yesterday at Rochester. It was attended by, amongst others, most of the Fellows of the College.

With the remains of that venerable man was interred also the glorious past of the College over which he had so long presided. Founded for the study of that knowledge which "is life eternal," it exists henceforth a whitened sepulchre of secularism.

There can be hardly any doubt that Mr. Monro, who for some years past has filled the office of Vice-Provost of Oriel, will be chosen to succeed to the Provostship. Mr. Monro is an advanced Liberal, both in politics and religion.

Under the new statutes it is arranged that the Canonry of Rochester, hitherto attached to the Provostship of Oriel, and now vacant by Dr. Hawkins's death, shall in future be united to a professor

ship; and the new Chair thus constituted is that of "Interpretation of Holy Scripture." This, we understand, may or may not be held by the holder of Dean Ireland's Professorship of Exegesis of Holy Scripture.

The electors to the latter post are the Heads of Houses. The electors to the former are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of Oriel, and the Regius Professor of Divinity.

The probability seems to be that Mr. Hatch, who is a Radical and a Latitudinarian, will be elected to the new Chair, and possibly to Dean Ireland's Professorship also. We protest against the appointment of Mr. Hatch to either of these posts; but that he should be elected to fill them both would be, of course, even more objectionable.

One of the most advanced Radical bodies of men in the kingdom is the Heads of Houses at Oxford.

The University authorities at Oxford, after a long period of doubt and uncertainty, have at last fixed the date at which residence for the ensuing Hilary Term is to commence. The delay has naturally caused immense inconvenience and annoyance to both senior and junior members of the University.

The difficulty seems to have arisen from the University authorities having suddenly grasped the fact that Easter next year will fall early. This discovery threw them into a sort of panic, as though Easter was an institution whose existence had unexpectedly burst upon them. Perhaps Latitudinarian Vice-Chancellors can scarcely be expected to know much about the Church's sacred seasons.

The term will, as now arranged, commence a week earlier than usual, in order to avoid the boat-race being rowed in term-time.

Mr. Jowett having resigned his seat on the Hebdomadal Council of the University, Dr. Percival, President of Trinity, has been chosen as the Liberal candidate to succeed him. This choice was made at a packed caucus meeting of the Liberals, at the suggestion of the Radical ring who dominate their party. Many Liberals are greatly displeased at this selection.

We are glad to state that Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's, has consented to be put in nomination for the vacancy in the Council. Dr. Bellamy is, of course, a strong Tory; but he will receive the support of many Liberals, who appreciate his merits, not only as an ex-member of the Council, but as a University Commissioner.

It is of special importance that a good candidate should be chosen on this occasion, because the Hebdomadal Council, which initiates all University legislation, has several very important questions before it, arising out of the recently-made University statutes, while parties in the Council are just now very evenly divided.

We cannot conceal from ourselves that Dr. F. G. Lee's remarks, to which we briefly alluded last week, at the "Pusey Memorial" meeting, dealt with what is a very real danger. Any endowments whatever given to Church corporations are, almost unquestionably, in great peril of being secularised, or otherwise taken from the Church, at no very great period hence.

Take, for instance, the case of Keble College, one of the latest of our Church foundations. Let us suppose that some serious alteration of the Anglican formularies were to be effected, such as the excision or silencing of the Athanasian Creed, or that the "Establishment" were to be thoroughly Erastianised, so that no loyal Churchman could remain in it. What would be the position of Keble College in such a case? Surely that it would be secured to the "Establishment," and lost to the Church.

The same fate, it seems to us certain, must befall any such foundation as that proposed for the Pusey Memorial. We are, of course, open to conviction on the point, but trust that, in any case, those who are promoting the Memorial will have their eyes open to the possibilities of the future.

Amongst those who on Thursday took their M.A. degree at Oxford was the Right Rev. Monsignore Tylee, chamberlain to the Pope and domestic chaplain to Lord Ripon.

The result of the Cambridge University Election is not doubtful. The Liberal strength lies chiefly amongst the residents; even the residents are giving an ever-growing majority on the side of Mr. Raikes.

The *Guardian*, as might have been expected, "guards" the interests of the Church by endeavouring to hoodwink the country parsons into voting for the Radical candidate.

The *Church Times*, too—not to be behindhand—contrives to collect together a number of petty and disreputable electioneering personalities with which the Radical party at Cambridge have assailed Mr. Raikes.

Mr. Coleridge Kennard's success at Salisbury is the more gratifying because he boldly took up his stand as a defender of the Church. We take leave to tell all Tory aspirants to Parliamentary honours that mere Conservatism without Churchmanship is a delusion in those who adopt it and a snare to others, and they will never be the losers by plainly declaring themselves loyal to the Church.

We have received a strong confirmation of the report which we mentioned last week, that Miss Anna Parnell's illness owes its origin to the discovery

of the terrible use made of the funds which she collected for the Land League.

In many parts of Ireland the greatest distress appears to be imminent. A correspondent writes:—"Even in Limerick county, where the people are not in so bad a condition as in other places, a parish priest states that the crops are almost destroyed, and that the people will starve unless something is done to help them."

A correspondent in Dublin sends us the following:—"Yesterday one of the ——— told me that Mr. ———, brother of Sir ———, came over to collect his rents. He got none; but one sturdy farmer said to him, 'I can pay, but I won't till they make another new law.'"

In a letter from Dublin we read:—"The amount of patronage at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone's Government, as a result of his Irish legislation, is immense. It seems to me the legal profession is provided for for ever. The loaves and fishes are doing good work."

We also quote the following from an Irish letter:—"In county Limerick, where I was staying, the farmers posted a notice to stop the hunting; whereupon the labourers posted a counter-notice to prevent the farmers fulfilling their intention, and carried the day. Decidedly the labourers are beginning to see that they, at all events, have not gained by recent legislation. On all sides one sees that. One man said to me, 'Sure, it's the farmers are the landlords now.'"

The report of the Irish-American Committee appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the Fenian "Skirmishing" Fund makes some highly edifying disclosures. The report is to the effect that no part of the fund has been used for the purpose for which it was intended, and that £36,390 has been spent by being applied to "unknown uses."

It is also affirmed that Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon—the accusation, be it observed, comes from that gentleman's own party—took money for dynamite, and spent it for other purposes: one of these being a sham election.

Mr. O'Kelly's accusers on the Committee are Mr. Crowe, of Illinois, well known as a rich merchant of Fenian opinions; O'Donovan Rossa; and others of the ultra-Fenian party in the United States.

These gentlemen, in conjunction with Messrs. Davitt and Ford, are attacking and exposing Parnellism, with the evident intention of breaking up the Irish Parliamentary group.

Mr. O'Kelly, by the way, delivered some flaming Parnellite harangues in Roscommon last Saturday and Sunday, in which he evidently showed the existence of a schism between Messrs. Parnell and Davitt.

It is not to be forgotten that Mr. O'Kelly has taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, besides being in league with her enemies.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that this gentleman's fidelity to the one side is quite as great as his loyalty to the other.

The plain fact is that the American Fenians are getting utterly sick of the Irish Parliamentary swindle. They are at least far more honest than the rascally Land Leaguers.

Our hope is, that the funds from America will soon wholly fail, which would mean the total collapse of Parnellism in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone was too valiant when he challenged Mr. Yorke to move for an inquiry into the alleged Kilmainham Compact. The Prime Minister evidently had no notion that his challenge would be so promptly taken up, and he has for days past been engaged in "backing out" of his own proposal, and in suborning faithful adherents to throw every obstacle in the way of the matter being discussed. Such a course is more than discreditable: it is simply contemptible.

We hear from Venice that the Duke of Madrid (Don Carlos), with the Duchess and their children, have settled there for the winter.

We learn from Rome that two of the Irish Bishops—the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Achonry—have had interviews with the Pope, and that his Holiness is at present taking a specially active interest in Irish affairs.

We hear that a marriage is arranged between the Hon. Francis Howard, eldest son of Lord Howard of Glossop, and Miss Clara Greenwood.

We call attention to a second letter on the Elementary Education Act, full of warning words to all who are against non-Christian education. Even, at the recent meeting at Exeter Hall, some hints were thrown out that the present system needs revising, and a fundamental alteration as regards religion.

## Reviews.

### THE PARABLES.\*

The leading idea on which Dr. Bruce has constructed this exposition of the parables spoken by our Lord is that the parables are divisible into

\* *The Parabolic Teaching of Christ: A Systematic and Critical Study of the Parables of our Lord.* By Alex. Balmain Bruce, D.D.—London: Hodder and Stoughton.

classes, according to the characteristics of our Lord as the Master, the Evangelist, and the Prophet. Such a division, however, it is clear, is neither exhaustive of the character of the Teacher nor distinctive of the teaching of the parables which He uttered, and we advance but little towards a true classification when the parables are arranged and ticketed in conformity with these characteristics of the Great Teacher into Theoretic or Didactic parables, into Evangelic parables, and into Prophetic and Judaical parables. Such grouping of the parables compels the writer, he admits, to exclude some of the parabolic utterances of our Lord recorded in the Gospels, as he says, "because they are of no 'independent didactic importance' (p. 9), and because they 'convey no new or abstruse lesson; 'but,' as the writer alleges, 'simply teach in 'concrete lively form a moral commonplace.' Christ, according to Dr. Bruce, 'spoke these 'merely as a Jewish moralist,' and so he passes them by, and directs his attention and the attention of his readers to those parables which 'were 'uttered by Him as the Herald of the Kingdom 'of Heaven.' How far the author is justified in thus discriminating between what he considers the 'deep unfamiliar or unwelcome truths' spoken by Christ, and the unimportant familiar welcome 'commonplaces' of the Great Teacher, the reader must judge for himself; Dr. Bruce supplies us with no tests for our guidance, and condescends to no rules by which we may decide on the validity of this distinction. Without formulating any such rules by which we may estimate the grounds of this selection of some parables as important, and of others as of no importance, or at least of smaller importance, it seems to us that the selection is as arbitrary as it is irreverent.

That there is a distinction between the parables spoken by our Lord and recorded for us in the New Testament will be readily admitted by all who have examined them with any care. They may be classified in various ways: one parable may seem to bear a nearer relation to some than to other utterances of the Great Teacher. One parable may veil truths which touch the moral nature of man, whilst others relate to the outer features of the Kingdom; but all, we may believe, are of higher value than the parables of "Jewish 'rabbi,' as they bear an authority greater than those spoken 'merely by a Jewish moralist.' If it could be said of the writings of any human theologian that they are as the dust of gold, how much more truly must this be declared of the words of the Divine Teacher! Even the rude unthinking soldiery could say, 'Never man spake like this man.' But, in truth, it seems to us that Dr. Bruce misses the right distinction between the parables of Christ which are recorded by the three synoptical Evangelists. The fact that so few of the parables preserved in the Gospel of St. Matthew are to be found in the Gospel of St. Luke, coupled with the fact that these two Gospels have distinct characteristics—that of St. Matthew in bringing out the kingly character of Him who was the Son of David and the Ruler of "the Kingdom of Heaven," and that of St. Luke in manifesting our Lord in His descent from Adam, the High Priest of the human family—might have assisted him to a truer classification of these parables. Those recorded in St. Matthew, with but one exception, are what we may venture to call constitutional parables—parables relating to the foundation, the growth, the matchless value of the kingdom of God, and the judgment with which the Great King shall at the last reward or punish the members of His Kingdom; those in St. Luke are, with the exception of one from each of these two classes, purely ethical parables, examples of the love we are to manifest to our fellows, of the forgiveness we are to exhibit towards them, and of the love and tenderness which the Great King is ever displaying towards His children. Those in the one Evangelist concern the body—are, so to say, ecclesiastical; those in the other Evangelist address themselves to individuals. There are other subordinate divisions: these two, however, appear to us primal, and, falling in, as they do, with the separate characteristics of these two Gospels, account, in some measure, for their selection by St. Matthew and by St. Luke.

As to the information and instruction contained in this volume, it seems to us that little is added by it to the expositions of former writers on the parables, and that it will certainly not supersede the—we had almost said—classic volume, which was published many years ago by the present Archbishop of Dublin. It is less reverent—more diffuse—partakes more of the spirit of the School of Calvin, and for all these reasons is not to be recommended. An offensive note which stands at p. 23, we are willing to believe, escaped the writer by inadvertence—not the less, we trust, should his volume reach a second edition, he will consider the propriety of stating his meaning in some less objectionable form of words. He surely does not mean that the Prophet Isaiah intended an imitation of the thick, indistinct speech of an intoxicated person "when he penned the well-known passage, 'Precept upon precept, 'precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little.' Yet Dr. Bruce says that these 'words in the original 'are at once a clever caricature of elementary teaching for children, and an illustration of the thick, 'indistinct speech of an intoxicated person.' We fail to recognise the caricature of the remaining part of the charge. No Hebrew would so pronounce these words as to be mistaken for one intoxicated—what Scottish Hebrew trolled out in the streets of Glasgow may be, we are not competent to judge; we must accept that on the testimony of Dr. Bruce

## NEW NOVELS.

\* *Eve Lester*, the heroine eponyma of Miss Diehl's new novel, is a very excitable young lady, the daughter of a most eccentric gentleman, who is divided between his love for mankind and his hatred of womankind. It has been one object of his life to gather round him an Universal Brotherhood, but the qualifications for admission to that philadelphian body are not easy to ascertain and its members comprise many very discordant elements. Another of his objects, more important for the purposes of the novel, has been so to educate his daughter "that she has none of the vice natural to the sex, while the noble eternal instincts common to both sexes, and at present seen only in man, have in her been developed to a nicety." We presume that by "the vice natural to her sex" the philanthropic Mr. Lester meant falling in love, and if this were so his daughter certainly proved no credit to his educational system, for she bestows her affections in a most forward and determined manner on the hero, a certain Mr. David Ross, who poses as the somewhat shabby secretary of a rich Mr. Grant. His real personality is clear to the most inexperienced novel-reader, almost from his first appearance, though it is difficult to account for the fascination which he has for Mr. Lester's daughter. Mr. Lester himself is like the famous King of Portugal who regretted so much that he had not been consulted at the Creation. His character is well hit off by his old negro servant, who thus describes him to Signor Rinaldi, an Italian sculptor, a member of the Brotherhood, whose motive in joining it is clear enough, being none other than Eve herself, the only female associate:—

Massa so clever, you see, Massa Rinaldi. He see all wrong here in the world. If Massa had made the world now, we wouldn't have been bothered with the wimmin. There wouldn't ha' been no dress, no dancing about, and jealousy, no religion, no nothing silly o' that sort. Rinaldi, to whom old Peter thus opens his heart, is one of the most severely smitten of Eve's victims, and he goes great lengths in his admiration for the daughter of the head of the Brothers of Freedom, among whom he has enrolled himself. But despite the polished and accomplished Rinaldi's own opinion of his merits, he stands no chance when opposed to the rough uncouth David Ross, who, without any attractions apparent to the outer world, succeeds in fascinating the youthful and—must we own it?—not very wise Eve. His love-making is not of the most refined character, as we may judge from the description of him, as he "looks over" the lady of his affection "admirably, as a boy looks 'at a bird he has caught and caged;'" but he succeeds in making himself more pleasant to the bird in question than poor Rinaldi does, who injudiciously proceeds to embrace the lady, undeterred by the peculiar phenomenon presented when "the eyes that gleamed out of her white 'face were grandly lurid." At the same time she feels that if it had been Ross who had embraced her, there would not have been quite such a grandly lurid light in the eyes in question, which, we learn from another part of the book, are "pearly," far more glistening and white than the necklace which her father, in an unexpected fit of generosity, bestowed upon her. The book is a very extravagant one, and has not very much to recommend it, but the description of the concert which Mr. Marlow—a not very good-natured caricature of a country clergyman—gets up, at which the impassioned Rinaldi figures, is rather amusing. But Miss Diehl is far too much given to fine writing to make her volume pleasant reading. What are we to say to such a passage as this, which by no means stands alone?—

When Eve shut her eyes her young soul closed like a tender flower, its heart hidden from all but its Maker, till the warm sunrays crept within the folded petals and awoke the sweet slumbering life with a kiss. The scene between the hero and heroine in the churchyard, and the description of the death of Eve's poor *protégée* in her humble cottage in the village of Alverton, are also marred by the defects of taste, which prevent us from passing a favourable verdict on a book which is by no means deficient in cleverness. There is a little talent shown in the conception of what we may suppose to be the main idea of the story—the contrast between the genuine philanthropy of Mr. Grant and the pseudo-philanthropy of Mr. Lester; but the writer has not worked this out so well as it might have been worked, and we must confess that we are by no means favourably impressed by *Eve Lester*, when we regard the story as a whole. Upon Mr. Lester himself the author has bestowed most pains; but we doubt if his special characteristics, as here described, would have led to his falling so completely a victim to the machinations of the plausible Mr. Wellbourne; though the influence upon him of Mrs. Wellbourne's admiring appreciation is well depicted. The critics who were wont to find fault with Lord Beaconsfield's taste for splendour in his novels will find him outdone in the sketch of the *fête* at the house of the supposed millionaire, which pushes extravagance even beyond the wide limits of that writer's imagination.

The first idea which the title of *Katinka* suggests to anyone who has read it is, that it is a great pity the author was not contented to leave the venerable on. The excessive vulgarity of the book has neutralised all the undoubted advantages of a fresh and original *mise en scène*. The author is evidently well acquainted with Hungarian manners and customs, and his description of life in some of the towns of Hungary might

\* *Eve Lester*. By Alice Mangold Diehl. Three vols.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1882.  
† *Katinka*; or, *Under the Veneer*. By R. J. Haviland Brand. In three volumes.—Chapman and Hall.

have been exceedingly interesting had it been linked with a less repulsive story. As it is, we can only regret the waste of good material. The heroine is introduced to us as a circus-rider, who has been trained by her father considerably against her will, and who makes a fiasco on the occasion of her first appearance in public in a prominent rôle. She is seriously injured in this affair, and the circumstances excite the pity of her father's only respectable friend, a Hungarian officer of position, who introduces the girl to his sister, a baroness, and by her means to good society. Here Katinka meets with and quickly recognises her "affinity," Max von Zadowitz, but after a few ardent love-passages she is summoned away by her father, who strongly objects to her entanglement with Max, but who perverts himself from giving the reason for his objection, which, among other advantages, would have brought the novel to a conclusion in the first volume. Max and Katinka swear eternal fidelity, but the young lady is pursued by the attentions of a Jew, Poltaky, who, like the conventional Jew of fiction, involves her father in his toils, and demands her hand as the price of his release. Katinka resists his advances with an energy peculiar to herself, but the wretched man becomes so enslaved by his passion that he abjures his religion and offers to make every possible sacrifice to obtain her favour. Katinka promises to be his when she at last perceives the advantages she may derive from such a deception, and she leads him on to support her father and herself by the promise she never intends to fulfil. Poltaky discovers that she is still in correspondence with Max, and a stormy scene ensues. To make a long story short, the heroine resolves to go through the ceremony of marriage with Poltaky, and commits suicide on the same day. A sudden fit of illness prevents her carrying out this part of her programme, but she joyfully embraces the opportunity given her by the police of assisting them in tracking home to her husband a murder of which he is suspected. By her aid they arrest Poltaky, and his amiable wife loses no time in decamping with Max, with whom she lives in profound indifference to the fate of her husband, whose love for her has been his ruin. When she is about to bear a child, a posthumous letter from her father informs her that the man with whom she is living is her brother, and she again resolves on suicide. Of course, a happy discovery of having been changed at nurse brings the story to a close with a reunion of the pair, after a divorce which Katinka obtains from her husband; and so this singularly unpleasant story is brought to an appropriate close.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

To survey the whole stream of French literature, from the first small rill which marks its source to the delta at its mouth, in which the greatness of the river is half lost in sands and shoals, is, it must be confessed, no light task. It is one, however, which Mr. George Saintsbury has essayed in his *Short History of French Literature* (Clarendon Press) with success. By the publication of this volume he has placed in the hands of his readers a clear, even if condensed, sketch of the growth and expansion of a literature which has largely influenced the social and intellectual development of modern civilisation. The reading which has been required for the completion of this volume is very great; and the brief criticisms, in which Mr. Saintsbury marks the distinguishing features of the centuries included in his survey, and decides on the literary rank of the writers who have built up the reputation of French literature, is marked with an impartiality which will command the respect of his readers. As we close the volume our wonder is that we have so few similar, brief, but trustworthy contributions to literary history as that contained in this book. It is true that in the literary history of France, we are not arrested by any such names as Dante or Shakespeare. It is true that this country has never given birth to a Milton; but in light *fabliaux* and in clear and transparent letter-writing—both classes of literature not without a considerable influence upon action, if not of thought—it is unrivalled. In the "ludicrous presentation of life and humanity," Mr. Saintsbury says with truth "the French have since the twelfth century been masters;" and "whilst regretting the flimsiness of French literature in the eighteenth century," he yet concedes that "it is unmatched in power of social portraiture, though the picture it gives is very far from being a flattering one." Those who would learn to appreciate the strength and to measure the weakness and the strength of French literature can have no better or more impartial guide than Mr. Saintsbury. Those who would know somewhat of the books and of the merits of Rabelais, of Pascal, of Descartes, and of Bossuet, and others, down to Guizot and Lamartine, Lamennais and Lacordaire, Victor Hugo and Dumas the Elder, may gather sufficient for a judgment from this *Short History of French Literature*.

The want in English of a readable account of John Huss has been supplied from the very competent pen of Mr. A. H. Wratislaw (Christian Knowledge Society), who possesses the very rare accomplishments of a perfect acquaintance with the Bohemian language, of Bohemian literature, and of Bohemian history. Nowhere else have we met with such clear details of the connection between Wyclif in England and the Reformer of Bohemia as in this volume; and the introductory chapter on the ecclesiastical condition of the latter country is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the state of the Church and of society in the fourteenth century in a kingdom

remote geographically from our own shores, though internationally connected with it, especially by means of the marriage of our Richard II. with a princess of Bohemia. Whether, as Mr. Wratislaw asserts, the rulers of the Church in Europe had sunk in the fourteenth century to a greater depth of wickedness than at any previous times be or be not literally true, certainly the immoral state of ecclesiastical and of lay society at the time of the Council of Constance can hardly be paralleled by that of any century after the eighth down to our own days. Into this Mr. Wratislaw has not entered—indeed, no one can enter fully on the subject—the picture is too appalling, the details too revolting for ordinary readers. In the midst of this chaos of wickedness, John XXIII., and the couple of Anti-Popes, the claims of Avignon and the wailings of Rome, impotent Councils and perjured Prelates, it is a relief to contemplate the heroic life and death of such men as John Huss and of Jerome of Prague, apart from any scrutiny as to the theological tenets they held, or are said to have held, to whom the writer has devoted the concluding chapters of his very interesting volume. He has done justice to a theme of abiding interest, and this is no slight merit in any author.

Mr. Wrightson's *Examination of the Educational Elements of an English Sentence* (Macmillan and Co.) is, as may be guessed from the title-page, rather an appalling addition to the literature of education. The feeling of relief with which we of more mature years contemplate the terrible array of schoolbooks with which our juniors have to grapple is undoubtedly selfish, though it may claim the authority of Lucretius in its defence. "Suave mari magno" we may indeed say when we find how much there is that a younger generation has to learn from which we in our less enlightened schooldays were exempt. Certainly so very elaborate and complicated a treatise as that before us adds a new pang to the study of English grammar.

*The Redemption of Work* (Parker and Co.) is the title given to four short addresses given at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Rev. Francis Paget. We need hardly say that in them are devout, earnest thoughts on some of the social perplexities of the present day.

*Comfortable Words in the Time of Sickness and Suffering* (Kerby and Endean) is a collection of texts and short sentences for the sick, printed on good paper, in good type, and yet light enough to be taken in hand without adding to the weariness of those already weary by sickness.

#### Correspondence.

##### EDWARD BOUVERIE PUSEY AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I cannot satisfy myself without giving to clergy and people of the archdeaconry of Taunton an early opportunity of "testifying" publicly to the memory of Edward Bouverie Pusey, and, therein, to the Church of England, which he has done so much for half a century, and this under conditions of heavy trial, to commend to, to build up and strengthen in, the hearts of men.

I propose, therefore, shortly to hold a meeting at Taunton with this object—day, hour, place to be advertised in the local papers.

GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON.

East Brent, November 18.

##### THE OUTCOME OF RADICAL CHURCHMANSHIP.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I have just learned, without surprise, that the Council of the English Church Union have formally advised Messrs. Mackenzie and De la Bere to resign their livings.

The policy—a tricky policy of disobedience and destruction—which has long guided the Radical Ritualists has thus at last collapsed. Nothing else could have been anticipated. If this collapse opens the eyes of those dupes who have so long been led by the inflammatory exhortations of irresponsible clergymen, who are unbeneficed and mere ambitious free-lancers, it will do good.

Yours, &c.,

R. C. O.

##### THE PUSEY MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—There are already here in Oxford twenty-two Collegiate libraries, varying in number from 12,000 books to 45,000.

The large majority of these are almost wholly unused. On an average, as I have been informed, not two people per week read books out of these twenty-two libraries. Yet those of Queen's, All Souls', Magdalen, University, Christ Church, St. John's, and Exeter Colleges are splendid collections. Why add to the number?

Yours truly,

Oxford, November 22.

OXONIENSIS.

##### THE CHURCH IN THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—You will render an important service to the Church in the Transvaal, for which the Bishop of Pretoria's Committee will be very grateful to you, if you will kindly make room in the *John Bull* for a short statement of its present position and urgent needs.

Our unhappy war with the Dutch Boers and the subsequent retrocession of the Transvaal by the English Government have, in the opinion of those most competent to form a judgment, brought about utter ruin, not only on the land, on trade, on agriculture, on private individuals, but also on the Church and her missions. Before the war everything was flourishing; churches and schools were full, the Bishop was indefatigable in itinerating and preaching throughout the diocese; and that the services were everywhere thoroughly appreciated is proved by the

large congregations and the liberal offertories. After the war everything was manifestly ruined, though, it is to be hoped, not quite beyond recovery. It is clear, however, that the difficulties with which the Bishop has now to contend are enormously greater than they were before, owing to the change of Government, and the consequent exodus from the country of all who had the means to leave, and the extreme poverty of those who remain; for, it is believed that almost all the Europeans now left in the Transvaal are only there because they have not the money necessary to bring them away. One who has quite recently returned home from Pretoria writes:—"It is sad, and makes one sick at heart, to drive through the land and see the deserted farms, the empty stores, the windowless and doorless houses—the utter desolation of it all."

Does not this lamentable state of things, as it is the natural result of English misrule in South Africa, impose on the people of England the duty of providing for the spiritual wants of those whom we have ruined? The war and its disastrous sequel have grievously crippled and injured the Church in the Transvaal, and it is earnestly hoped that, having regard to the impoverished condition of the country and to its claims, a special appeal to Englishmen of wealth and intelligence for liberal support will not be in vain. The past history and present needs of the Transvaal furnish a strong call on the people of England to provide for the spiritual wants of its poor inhabitants.

If the Church is to exist in the Transvaal; if the people are not to lapse into heathenism by neglect; if Christian education is to be provided for the young—then, for a time at least, the money must come from home; that is, until such time, as the land can recover from the blow which has been dealt it and the inhabitants are again able to help themselves.

The Bishop of Pretoria asks for £2,000 per annum for a few years to enable him to plant the ministrations of the Church, with the attendant benefits of a sound education, within the reach of all classes in the Transvaal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. WOODWARD,

Clerical Secretary.

Pretoria Diocese Fund Office, 18, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, E.C., November 16.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

##### ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1. S tatio  | S |
| 2. I o      | I |
| 3. L achesi | S |
| 4. E mon    | T |
| 5. N urs    | E |
| 6. T ratio  | R |

NOTES.—Light 1: Dante's "Purgatory," Canto xxxiii., lines 132, 133. Light 3: Spencer's "Faery Queen," Book iv., Canto ii., verse 48. Light 4: Wordsworth's "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle." Light 5: Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Act ii., scene 5.

Correct solutions have been received from Persevere, and Roma.—2 correct, 24 incorrect; total 26.

LAND O' NOB.—"Rover" would answer for the man, but not for the bird or the millstone.

##### DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(TWENTY-EIGHTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

My first he borrowed, England to invade,  
Who works my second that were once his trade.

1.

Tis strange but true I'm little and I'm great.

2.

Tho' placed on high I'm all devoid of state.

3.

Archbishop once, inferior sway I bear.

4.

Me sometimes people, sometimes oceans wear.

5.

My last is always double of my first.

6.

The classic title of a beast accurst.

S. O. F.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurence, F.R.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 8, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted), ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Lieutenant-General Macmillan, Brentwood; and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurence's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

#### LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, sends us the following:—

"By letter from Wellington, New Zealand, under date, October 6, 1882.—The great event of the past month has been the appearance of the comet. It is of the most unusual brilliancy, and has been visible here in the eastern heavens shortly before sunrise since the 9th of September last. On that day it was seen at 5 a.m. in the northern portion of the constellation of Hydra. Its light was a bright yellow, and not unlike that of the planet Mars. It was rapidly moving towards the sun, and was in perihelion twice within a few hours on the night of the 19th of September. Throughout the 19th and 20th it was plainly discernible in broad daylight with the unaided eye, presenting a shape somewhat like that of a winged dagger, but being much shorter and rounder. During the passage round the sun the tail assumed very extraordinary shapes. Two arcs of bright yellow light shot from the nucleus, curving away from the sun, and gradually fading away. For two or three mornings it had the appearance of a scimitar, the whole seeming like an incandescent mass, the nucleus being particularly bright. It is no exaggeration to say that it was fully as bright as the moon when at its full, but a tinge of red lent it an additional lustre, which it is scarcely possible to describe. The tail extends over about eighteen degrees, and is one degree in width. Colonial astronomers are still uncertain as to whether the comet is that of 1811 and 1812, which was calculated to reappear in 1883, or not; but the opinion seems to be growing that the two are identical. An immense amount of interest has been created, and all the easily accessible eminences in and near the city have been crowded on fine mornings with men, women, and children, who were anxious to obtain a good view."

Signs have not been wanting during the year that the coming winter will be one of some severity. The ensuing month of December wears a stormy and menacing aspect. Extremely stormy and tempestuous weather will prevail in the interval between the 5th and 18th. The critical days in the month are the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 31st. The weather will be changeable on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 23rd, and 30th.

Dr. Panter writes thus to the *Athenaeum* on *A Prophecy Fulfilled*.—"In my leisure reading I have stumbled upon a curious instance of poetical seership. The recent British acquisition of the island of Cyprus has fulfilled in a remarkable manner the following prophecy of the poet John Hughes, written about the year 1703. The passage is to be found in *Cantata I. of his Poems for Music*:—

When Beauty's goddess from the ocean sprang,  
Ascending, o'er the wave she cast a smile  
On fair Britannia's happy isle,  
And raised her tuneful voice, and thus she sung:  
Hail Britannia! hail to thee,  
Fairest island of the sea!  
Thou my favourite land shalt be,  
Cyprus too shall own thy sway,  
And dedicate to me its groves, &c.

This ingenious man—writer, musician, and draughtsman—was born in the year 1677. He was the school-fellow of Dr. Isaac Watts and a friend of Pope and Addison, the latter of whom he induced to finish the tragedy of *Cato* and bring it upon the stage. Hughes's own drama, *The Siege of Damascus*, may be described as the pilot engine of a lengthy train of stage "Sieges." His *Essay on the Pleasure of being Deceived* well repays a reading.

The deaths which are frequently reported from the consumption of supposed edible fungi render the question, Are mushrooms poisonous? an important one. Professor Ponick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom, and the practical results obtained are interesting and valuable. It appears that all common mushrooms are poisonous—a fact not sufficiently understood—but cooking deprives them in a greater or less degree of their poisonous qualities. The repeated washing with cold water which they usually undergo to clean them takes away a portion of the poison, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been boiled is highly poisonous, and should always be carefully disposed of. Experiments which Professor Ponick made on dogs showed that if a dog ate its own weight of raw mushrooms it fell sick, but recovered; if it ate one and a half per cent. the poison had a more violent but not fatal effect; and if it ate two per cent. it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been boiled was far more poisonous than the raw mushrooms; while the mushrooms thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of ten per cent. of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in large quantities. Dried mushrooms are still dangerous for from twelve to twenty days, and also the water in which they have been boiled. They require to be dried for at least a whole month, and are really only safe after four months' drying. These are important facts to be borne in mind.

The authorities at Berlin are, it is said, not disinclined, under certain conditions, to hand over to the English Government those documents in the lately-acquired Hamilton collection of manuscripts referring to the history of Scotland. But a marked tendency (the *Times* correspondent says) to oppose this purpose is also noticeable in literary and artistic circles. "The strictest secrecy—and none better than Prussian officials can observe secrecy—is still maintained as to the price paid for these antiquarian treasures; but I am assured that one and a half million of marks, or £75,000, is about the sum. In any case, it is assumed that the so-called private disposal fund will not suffice to cover the price, in which case a supplementary item would have to be inserted in the Prussian Budget for the munificent outlay, and there would be little doubt of its being cheerfully granted. Meanwhile, the collection has been closed to the public." The *Norve Vremya* prints an article proposing that States should prevent vandalism of this kind by legislative measures, preventing such collections from being disposed of out of the country. "A law of this nature," says this journal, "already exists in Italy, and judicial decisions in the same direction have frequently been

pronounced in France, in regard to family papers, which include official documents and other memoranda of value to the nation."

Judging from several sales that have lately taken place, the value of old family houses in France is woefully declining. A remarkable instance of sacrifice is that of a chateau near the town of Auxerre, which, although dating from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and containing some very fine monumental carvings and chimney-pieces, as well as ceilings painted in historic subjects, was lately disposed of for the paltry sum of 17,000*fr.* (£680). The reason of this extraordinary depreciation in the value of country houses and what the French call *pleasures propriétés* (*propriétés d'agrément*) situate in the provinces, lies in the increasing indisposition of the rich and upper classes to live for long out of Paris or some other large centre, except it may be for the annual trip to the seaside. It must be remarked, however, that this tendency in the case of châteaux and properties either historically famous, or situate within easy distance of the principal towns, has been in considerable measure counterbalanced by the eagerness of foreigners—especially Americans and Russians—to possess themselves of a seigneurial domain in *la belle France*.—*Architect.*

Our (*Times*) correspondent writes from Naples on November 13:—"About two years have elapsed since the *Vega* touched at Naples on its return voyage of discovery. Most of the crew were Swiss or Norwegians, but there was one Italian on board, Lieutenant Bove. As being a southern Italian he was received most joyously, and this fact not improbably gave a fresh impulse to the ambition to distinguish himself by seeking to explore yet unknown seas. A project was started for sending an expedition to the Antarctic Ocean. Lieutenant Bove was to be the commander of it, and he and his companions left this country for South America on a kind of preparatory voyage. They have just returned, having landed in Genoa, and the following details with which the journals furnish us may afford some pleasant relief after the hot discussions on the *clture*:—"As is well known," says the journalist, "there has been much discussion about the existence of a gigantic race of Patagonians, as to whose stature many were disposed to doubt the report of Magellan. But in wandering over Terra del Fuego our travellers found human craniums and bones of such an enormous size as to prove the existence of a race which has now disappeared, and thus attest the veracity of Magellan. . . . In those regions there is a river, the Santa Cruz, almost unknown. Fitzroy and Darwin alone within a few years have navigated it in part. Moreno and Mavano, Argentines, went further up; so that the Italian expedition had, as it were, a new field for study during the eighteen days that they remained there. A painful spectacle was presented to them on arriving at Cape Horn. There is not a ridge on the coast which does not record a shipwreck. Every part was covered with broken planks, masts snapped in pieces, ironwork twisted by the violence of the waves. Bove rummaged among these fragments in the hope of finding some data; but, excepting an oar of a boat, which had the Italian name of Vergeri, and a board on which was written in English, "Yes," he found no other indication. The *Yess* was lost on the island of Nuovo Anno in 1880. She was a magnificent iron vessel of 2,000 tons registered, and she was, on her last voyage to Valparaiso, laden with coal and spirit. Bove and his companions will shortly publish a narrative of their voyage." The Geographical Institute of Buenos Ayres, which has throughout shown a warm interest in the expedition, lately had gold and silver medals struck in commemoration of the voyage. Gold medals were given to Lieutenant Bove and to the commander of the *Piedra Blanca*, while silver medals were given to Professor Lovisato and Captain Corla.

## Ecclesiastical.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Prebendary Allen, Vicar of Walsall, to Vicarage of Eccleshall and Rural Deanery. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. C. W. Bean, to Vicarage of Drigg. Patrons, Messrs. J. L. Burns Lindow and Jonas Lindow.

Rev. J. Beaby, Assistant Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society, to be Secretary of the East London Church (Bishop of Bedford's) Fund.

Rev. A. S. Bennett, to Ministry of St. Stephen's, Bourne-mouth. Patrons, Kettle College, Oxford.

Rev. R. Bowcott, to Vicarage of Warnham. Patron, Mr. C. T. Lucas, Warnham Court.

Rev. J. Brown, Deputy Priest-Vicar of Chichester Cathedral, and Sequester of St. Martin's, Chichester, to be Sequester of St. Olave's, Chichester (to be held with St. Martin's). Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; Bishop of Chichester as Sequester.

Rev. J. Buckley, Curate of Hackney, to Vicarage of St. Luke's, Victoria Dock. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.

Rev. A. Carr, to Vicarage of St. Sebastian, Wokingham, Berks. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. T. C. B. Fletcher, to Vicarage of Northmudham and Hunston. Patrons, Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher, Mr. F. W. J. Caldwell, and Mr. R. G. Raper.

Rev. E. B. Goddard, to Rectory of Tintern Parva, Monmouth. Patrons, Mr. Robert Hamilton Williams and Mr. Henry Edward Burrows.

Rev. D. S. Govett, Chaplain to the British civilian residents at Gibraltar, to Archdeaconry of Gibraltar. Patron, the Bishop of Gibraltar.

Rev. D. Hall to Vicarage of Impington.

Rev. J. E. Hilliard, to Rectory of Cowley. Patron, Mr. W. E. Hilliard.

Rev. E. K. Lee, Vicar of St. George, Tylehurst, to Rectory of Padworth, Berks.

Rev. W. Malam, Vicar of Buxton, to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Lichfield.

Hon. and Rev. Sidney Meade, Rector of Wylde, to the Curacy of Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon.

Rev. St. John F. Mitchell, to Chaplaincy of Rotterdam and Utrecht.

Rev. F. J. Parkinson, to Incumbency of St. Athanasius' Church, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Patron, the Simeon Trustees.

Rev. T. L. Peyton, to Rectory of St. Mary, March. Patron, Sir Thomas Peyton.

Rev. F. B. Sandberg, Assistant-Priest St. Mary's, Bedford, to Chaplaincy on Bengal Establishment.

Rev. E. J. Shaw, to Vicarage of Wigganham St. Mary the Virgin. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. A. C. E. Thorold, to vicarage of Sayers Common. Patron, the Rev. Carey H. Borror.

Rev. R. H. Weakley, to Chaplaincy of Stockholm.

Rev. T. L. Williams, Senior Curate at Whittington, Salop, to be Vicar-Choral of St. Asaph Cathedral.

Rev. W. N. Winn, to Ministry of Holloway Chapel of Ease. Patron, the Vicar of St. Mary, Islington.

Rev. D. E. Young, Curate of Wantage, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Cape Town.

### OBITUARY.

Nov. 12, Edward William May, Rector of Boborough, Torrington, and eldest son of the late S. M. T. May, Esq., of Brynaworth House, North Devon, aged 47 years.

Nov. 10, suddenly, at the Vicarage, Asthall, Oxon, the Rev. Henry Gregory, M.A., for 43 years Vicar of the parish, aged 60.

Nov. 18, at Holy-street, Chasford, Devon, the Rev. Arthur Whigham, M.A., Rector of Belstone (formerly Rector of Gid-leigh), in his 73rd year.

Nov. 18, at 20, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge-wells, the Rev. James Drummond, formerly Rector of Gaultrey, Leicestershire, and R.D., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, aged 83.

Nov. 18, at the Vicarage, Alford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. John Henry Jowitt, M.A., Vicar of that parish, second son of the late John Jowitt, of Leeds, Yorkshire, aged 48 years.

Nov. 10, at 22, Warrington-crescent, very suddenly, Thomas Nolan, D.D., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Paddington.

Nov. 19, at Binfield Rectory, the Ven. Archdeacon Randall, aged 92.

Nov. 22, at Barn Hawe, Eden Bridge, Kent, the Rev. Nicholas Germon, M.A., Oriel College, Rector of St. Peter's, and formerly High Master of Manchester School, in his 84th year.

### UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

#### OXFORD.

Professor John Campbell Sharp, M.A., Balliol College, has been re-elected by Convocation to the Professorship of Poetry.

The Rev. Henry F. Tozer, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, has been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to be Moderator in the Honour School of Greek and Latin Literature; and the Rev. T. L. Papillon, M.A., Fellow of New College, to be Examiner in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion.

Convocation has voted an annuity of £40 a year to Mr. T. A. Douce and an annuity of £20 a year to Mr. A. K. Douce, whose great-uncle, Francis Douce, bequeathed to the University his well-known and valuable library, containing some 10,000 volumes, as well as his collection of prints, many of them of the greatest value and rarity.

In a subsequent Convocation a statute for the creation of a Board of the Faculty of Arts, which makes over the subject of Modern History to a Board exclusively consisting of the Professors and teachers of that subject, was supported by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Kitchen, and strongly objected to by the Warden of Wadham. There would result, he said, a kind of trades union. He complained that the University was not paying due attention to what was being done in the matter of these Boards of Faculties. It would wake up some day and find it had unawares lost all control over its studies. Mr. Kitchen, on behalf of Professor Henry Smith, gave notice of an amendment, which may prove a partial remedy for this, to the effect that the elected members of such Board shall be nominated one half by the Hebdomadal Council, the other half by Convocation. The preamble was carried by 36 votes to six.

The following elections have taken place at Balliol College:—

To Classical Scholarships.—Mr. J. Burnet, Edinburgh University; Mr. M. L. Davies, Marlborough; Mr. H. L. Withers, King's College School, London.

To Classical Exhibitions. Mr. L. P. Crawford, Eton; Mr. H. T. Bowly, Charterhouse; Mr. W. Ashburner, University College School, London. Two Minor Classical Exhibitions have been awarded to Mr. L. Baring, Eton; and Mr. F. W. Sherwood, Reading.

To the Brackenbury Historical Scholarship.—Mr. C. L. Lang, Glasgow University and Balliol. *Proxime accessit* Mr. W. R. D. Adkins, of Balliol. Mr. C. E. Mallet, of Balliol, distinguished himself in the examination.

To the Brackenbury Natural Science Scholarship.—Mr. W. Overend, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In a congregation held on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—Rev. C. A. D. Tyason, Merton; M. D. Buckingham, Exeter; Rev. W. Tyler, Oriel; J. H. W. Lee, Corpus Christi; D. Campbell, Christ Church; Rev. C. E. Shaw-Stewart, Christ Church; J. J. Webb, Trinity; L. F. Jackson, St. John's; Rev. H. A. Cocke, Wadham; W. Burdum (in absence), Pembroke; Rev. G. Angus, St. Edmund Hall.

B.A.—T. J. Jones, Merton; W. K. McDougall, and H. B. Gamble, Oriel; G. C. Fletcher, Brasenose; W. A. Briscoe, Brasenose; J. H. Nicholson, Corpus Christi; R. D. Currier, Corpus Christi; W. J. Haines, Corpus Christi; G. S. Rogers, Corpus Christi; S. Lister, Trinity; H. P. Edde, Pembroke; P. M. Smythe, Keble; and O. Bradley, Hertford.

By Incorporation.—A. Bourne, from Cambridge to Corpus Christi College.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

At St. John's College a MacMahon Law Studentship of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, has been awarded to William Barber, B.A., scholar of the college. These studentships, four in number, are open to the competition of all members of St. John's who, having taken the degree of B.A. or LL.B., are under the standing of M.A. or LL.M., and intend to prepare themselves for the practice and profession of the law.

### MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Vicar of Christ Church, Watney-street, St. George-in-the-East, has introduced special mission services in his church on Sunday evenings, after the usual evening service. The service consists of hymns, the General Confession, the Lord's Prayer, and the recitation of the Apostles' Creed; then a brief address by a special preacher each evening, delivered from the chancel steps. The services have proved very attractive, and have been well attended by a large congregation. Last Sunday afternoon the Bishop of Bedford addressed some 300 men in the church in his usual earnest and attractive manner. He was listened to with the greatest attention, and it was evident the working men who formed the congregation were deeply interested in his Lordship's discourse. The vicar has arranged for a Mission to be held in the parish, extending over eight days. It will include services, addresses, and meetings for men, children, and women, from early morning to late at night. The Bishop of Bedford gives his sanction to the Mission in the following words:—"I gladly give my sanction and approval to your Mission, and pray God a large amount of blessing may rest upon it."

It is expected that the appeal in the Prestbury case will be in the cause-list for hearing in the course of the ensuing week.

The Rev. Hans Hamilton, Archdeacon of Northumberland, was installed a Canon in the first stall of Durham Cathedral, on Saturday.

The Dean of Manchester (Dr. Cowie) whose health has lately undergone a satisfactory change, will return to the Cathedral next week.

The Bishop of St. Albans has recently undergone an operation for a cataract in the eye. His Lordship's many friends will be glad to hear that he is progressing favourably.

We are informed that the Simeon Trustees are not the patrons of Holy Trinity, Boreasley, but that a local body named the Aston Trustees hold the patronage.

The vicar-designate of St. Cuthbert's, Earl's-court, has been promised £100 to the building fund if £300 can be raised within three months. The temporary iron church in Philbeach-gardens will be opened in about a month.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Christian Evidence Society, held on Monday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this Committee on hearing of the decease of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., place upon record the profound respect in which he was held as Chairman of the Council of the Society. His long connection with their work, his frequent attendance at the meetings, his valuable help in various ways for many years have laid them under obligations which they gratefully recognise. They beg most respectfully to express their sincere sympathy with the present Lord Harrowby and other members of the

bereaved family, and the prayer that they may receive all consolation in the time of their bereavement.

A meeting of the vestrymen of the parish of Holy Trinity, Coventry, was held on Tuesday morning, under the presidency of the vicar, the Rev. F. M. Beaumont, to take into consideration the desirability of obtaining an Act of Parliament in the ensuing session for the abolition of the vicar's rate, and providing for the future maintenance of the vicar by a stipend of £500 per annum payable as a first charge out of the rents of the church estate, in lieu of the income now derived from the assessment from time to time made.

The Rev. W. Denton writes to the *Guardian* concerning the "Pusey Library":—

Disappointment will be felt by some at the resolution of the meeting in Arlington-street, on Thursday last, as to the character of the memorial to Dr. Pusey. The fact that the influence of Dr. Pusey was felt in so many directions during the last forty years creates a difficulty in the choice of a memorial which shall approve itself to all. I confess that I attended the meeting with opinions adverse to the proposal to be made. I felt it with those prepossessions I will not say removed, but considerably modified, and since many may feel as I do I venture to submit that the occasion is one on which the sacrifice of our wills ought to be made. We have not to please ourselves, but to assist in rearing a memorial to one to whom all Christendom owes a deep debt. The proposed memorial does this, and I hope all will join heartily in it. It is very conceivable, very natural, that some in our colonies who owe their extended Episcopate to him, who was the chief instrument in arousing the whole Church to its responsibilities, may desire to rear some memorial on their own soil to him so lately removed from us. I hope that this may be so, but at least let us lay aside all other schemes until we have raised the comparatively small sum which is asked for to establish the Pusey Library and endowment at Oxford. It will be all the fitter memorial to him because it may not commemorate our own wishes, but only his great worth.

The officers of the Royal Engineers have obtained permission to place a stained glass window over the main entrance to Rochester Cathedral, in memory of their comrades who fell in the Zulu war.

The Ven. William Hey, Archdeacon of Cleveland, died on Wednesday at his residence at York. The deceased graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a Fellow, taking his Bachelor's degree as 12th Wrangler, and second in the third class in the Classical Tripos in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon in 1837 by the Bishop of Ely, and admitted into priest's orders in 1838 by the Archbishop of York. Mr. Hey was formerly head-master of St. Peter's School at York, and from 1854 to 1877 held the vicarage of St. Helen-Stonegate in that city. In 1854 he was nominated to a prebendal stall in York Cathedral. He was appointed Canon Residentiary of York in 1864; Archdeacon of Cleveland, Rural Dean of Easingwold, and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York in 1874; and in 1877 he was appointed vicar of the united parishes of St. Olave and St. Giles, in the city of York.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences was held on Wednesday at the National Society's Rooms, the Dean of Lichfield in the chair. The results of the discussions in many of the Conferences were carefully considered. It appeared that twenty-three Conferences have now agreed to elect representatives, lay and clerical. Two only have at present declined to send them.

The account of the Church temporalities in Ireland for the period for the fifteen months from January 1, 1881, to March 31, 1882 (and also from the date of the passing of the Irish Church Act in 1869 to the end of March in the current year), has just been published as a Parliamentary paper. It appears that the cash balance on March 31 was £127,277. The arrears on the collection rentals had increased in the fifteen months from £186,139 to £210,767. Arrears on tithe land and land rents had been remitted or written off to the amount of £1,152. The advances to the Commissioners of Works for the relief of distress were, in 1880, £860,000; and in 1881-82, £350,000. The repayments in the same period amounted to £1,900 and £4,897 respectively.

A fellowship will be vacant at St. Augustine's College about Christmas. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send in their applications to the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Warden's Lodge, St. Augustine's, Canterbury, who will give all particulars.

A ten days' Mission has just been held at five of the churches at Ipswich—at St. Michael's, by the Rev. H. J. Berger; at All Saints', by the Rev. T. E. Cleworth; at St. Mary-at-Elms, by the Rev. A. R. D'Arcy; at St. Peter's, by the Rev. H. Denning; and at St. Lawrence, by the Rev. J. H. Lester. It commenced on the 4th inst., and as it proceeded it excited the deepest interest. A meeting which was held in the Public-hall on Saturday evening was attended by upwards of a thousand working men. The chair was taken by the Mayor, and addresses were given by the various Missioners. The meeting lasted for two hours, and the attention of the audience never flagged for a moment. On Tuesday a meeting was held at noon in the Skating-rink, for the farmers and others connected with the market. A deep impression was evidently produced by the address which was given by the Rev. H. Denning. Those interested in the work attribute in great measure the results, for which they have now to thank God, to a lengthened and careful preparation extending over a period of many months.

A strong effort is being made to enlarge the Church of England's Soldiers' Institute at Aldershot. Its success during the short time it has been working clearly shows that there exists in the camp a very real need for a centre where soldiers, who claim allegiance to the National Church, can receive instruction in accordance with her doctrines, can be brought into direct personal intercourse with their chaplains, and meet officers and comrades who are like-minded with themselves. The Bishop of Winchester, in a recent letter, says:—"The Soldiers' Institute seems admirably suited to help them to live a sober and a Christian life, and to escape the many dangers to which they must be exposed. I most heartily wish it all success, and the blessing of Almighty God, without which success must be a failure."

A Mission Church for some outlying hamlets in the parish of Hartlebury was opened on Sunday by the Bishop of Worcester. It is a pretty and suitable building in the half-timbered style of the Worcester-shire houses near it, and is the gift of the Bishop to

the parish, in which the Bishops of Worcester have resided for many centuries. Mrs. Philpott, who laid the foundation-stone five months ago, provided the interior fittings and was present at the opening service. The site, which is a very beautiful one, overlooking the valley of the Severn, was given by Mr. C. W. Corbett, of Goldness House.

A window, by Mr. C. E. Kempe, has been placed in the tower of Warbleton Church, Sussex, as a memorial of the late Mr. Darby, formerly M.P. for the eastern division of the county. A fine organ, by Bevington, has also been erected in the north aisle, and the chancel fitted with stalls.

On Friday a bust which has been placed in Christ Church, Newgate-street, in memory of the late Rev. Michael Gibbs, who was for forty-five years vicar of the parish, was unveiled in presence of the Bluecoat boys and a large congregation. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Bishop of Nelson.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. John Henry Jowitt, vicar of Alford, Lincolnshire, honorary secretary of St. Paul's Mission House, Burgh; Lincoln diocesan secretary of the Missionary Studentship Association, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and organising secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Archdeaconry of Lincoln.

Messrs. Gibbs and Howard, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, have been engaged for some time upon a scheme of decoration for the north chancel wall of St. Andrew's, Deal. The surface has been diapered, and a figure of the patron saint in a quatrefoil panel incised in the plaster is now completed. A large tile painting, which is in course of erection, will cover the whole of the upper part of the sanctuary wall. The subject is the Feeding of the Five Thousand. A stained-glass window, by the same artists, has also been placed in Wilton church, near Salisbury, the gift of a local physician, in memory of his wife.

A very fine specimen of stained glass has just been erected in the parish church, Bicester. It consists of a three-light window representing St. Paul preaching, Saints Paul and Barnabas journeying together and St. Paul seated writing; these subjects being selected as most appropriate for the occasion, the work being in memory of the late Rev. G. Bayldon Rogers, M.A., formerly the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar, and 17th Wrangler, St. John's College, Cambridge. The figures are exceedingly well drawn, the head of St. Paul in the third light deserving special notice as a masterpiece of art. The colouring is also very successful, rendering the work as a whole a most pleasing addition to the church. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co., and this is the fourth window they have executed for the same church.

The *World* says:—

A really scandalous abuse of patronage has just taken place. The living of Ekeston, near Chorley, stated to be of the value of £1,300, has been conferred, by a private patron, upon a Mr. Bretherton, a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was only ordained last year. What experience can this young parson have, and with what feelings must those who have grown grey in the Church's service read of his preferment!

The *Kentish Observer* understands that the Bishop of Dover (Dr. Parry) has been elected by the Australian Bishops to the Bishopric of Sydney, as Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania. It is understood that the Bishop of Dover, upon learning that he had been nominated with two others for election, wrote by the last mail to the Dean of Sydney, expressing his profound regret that he should not feel justified in accepting the appointment, if offered to him.

A successful restoration of a window has just been accomplished at Kelly, Devon, of which the Rev. I. P. Prescott has been lately appointed rector. The patron and sole proprietor of the parish, Mr. Reginald Kelly, whose ancestors were settled here before the Conquest, placed in the hands of Messrs. Bayley the work of rearranging and setting in order the confused pieces of ancient glass which filled the eastern window of the Kelly aisle. These lights now contain admirable figures of "Our Lord on the Cross," "The Virgin Mother," "St. John," and "Edward the Confessor." The date is supposed to be of the reign of Henry VI. Another window has recently been put up in the same church, representing our Lord delivering His sermon on the Mount. It is by Messrs. Lavers and Barrard, in memory of the former rector, the Rev. H. J. Morhead, and erected by his widow and children.

We learn with much satisfaction that a princely gift has been made to the Bishop of Liverpool for the benefit of his diocese. Mr. Charles Groves, of Liverpool, has intimated to the Bishop that he is prepared to place the sum of £10,000 at his disposal for building new churches. We understand that the only conditions Mr. Groves annexes to his gift are that any church or churches built shall be placed under the patronage of the Simeon Trustees, or of the Church Patronage Trust, and that the present Bishop shall have the first appointment. Mr. Groves has stated his intention to adhere rigidly to these conditions.—*Record.*

On Sunday the ancient and interesting little church of Tatsfield was reopened after undergoing a satisfactory restoration. This is the last of the churches in three adjoining parishes on the eastern border of Surrey which have lately been restored, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, of Titsey Place, and his family. The old church of Titsey having fallen into decay a century ago was pulled down, and a mean building erected in its stead on another site, but this was replaced twenty years ago by a beautiful little church erected by the late Mr. William Leveson-Gower, under the superintendence of Mr. Pearson, R.A. The church of Limpsfield was restored under the same able architect and reopened by the late Bishop Wilberforce in 1872. At the morning service the preacher was the Rev. F. H. Annesley, rector of Clifford Chambers, Warwickshire, and formerly rector of Tatsfield, under whom the restoration of the chancel took place. The Rev. E. Rhys Jones, rector of Limpsfield, and Rural Dean, preached at the afternoon service, and Dr. Geldes, late Dean of Niagara, the present rector, also took part in the services. The little church was crowded on both occasions. It may be added that deep regret was felt by many that the architect, the late Mr. Edward Streetfield, who had superintended the restoration with much interest and ability, had been called away in the prime of life, and shortly after his marriage, just six weeks before his work at Tatsfield was complete.

Another very great improvement has just been made to the parish church of Downham, Norfolk, by the erection of two Munich stained-glass windows. They are situated one on either side of the east window, and consist of two lights each. One represents the Agony in the Garden with our Blessed Lord Breaking Bread in the quatrefoil above; the other Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene, and a bust of our Lord in Glory in the quatrefoil. Both windows are exceedingly good specimens of the art of stained glass, as well in point of drawing as in rich and harmonious colouring. There are now three Munich windows in the church, and they certainly do credit to the artists, Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Ven. James Randall, late Archdeacon of Berkshire, died on Sunday, at his residence, Binfield Rectory, in that county, at the age of 92. The deceased entered at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1809, taking first-class honours in the school of *Littere Humaniores*, graduating B.A. in 1813, and proceeding M.A. in due course. He was for some time a Fellow of his College, and was originally intended for the legal profession, which he afterwards relinquished for the clerical, being ordained deacon in 1823, and admitted into priest's orders in 1829. In 1831 he was presented by Lord Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, to the living of Binfield, which he held till 1850, being succeeded by his son-in-law, the Rev. E. Savory, the present Rector. He was chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford from 1846 to 1869, and from 1855 to 1869 was Archdeacon of Berkshire. The Ven. Archdeacon was Canon of Bristol from 1867 to 1875, and from 1869 to 1873 held the office of chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester. He was the author, *inter alia*, of a *Letter on the Court of Appeal in Causes Ecclesiastical*, and of a volume of sermons and several Archidiaconal Charges.

The Chapter House Lectures at St. Paul's have been resumed, and the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth is continuing the successful course of last year on the Old Testament. There is a large attendance of young men, who are heartily welcomed. The lectures are given on Thursday evenings at 8.15. There is also a similar class for women, which meets fortnightly.

We are glad to state that the Bishop of Oxford has nominated the Rev. Thomas Chamberlain to an Honorary Canonry in Christ Church Cathedral. Mr. Chamberlain has been more than forty years Vicar of St. Thomas, during which time he has restored and enlarged the parish church, and also effected the building of St. Frideswide's, and the assigning it a district. Before this he was Vicar of Cowley for seven years; Rural Dean of Oxford in Bishop Bagot's Episcopate, and first secretary of the Diocesan Board of Education in 1839. Mr. Chamberlain is the author of a *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*, and several other works.

Speaking at a Church Pastoral Aid Society meeting at Wimborne on Thursday afternoon, the Earl of Shaftesbury said allusions had been made to the "Salvation Army" commanded by General and Mrs. Booth. He never admitted the title of the "Salvation Army," for to use that word, he had no hesitation in saying, was downright blasphemy. He placed no reliance on such a movement. He wanted full and complete evidence of proof before he believed in the so-called conversion of the members. The Salvation Army had now attained such a high position in the world, being praised by Convocation, by Archbishops, by Bishops, by laymen, and by the clergy at large, that it would be very unbecoming on his part to say more than that he much distrusted such a mode of proceeding. He could not think any of the things said or done by the Army were at all in harmony with the earliest ages of the Church, or such as would have received the approbation of any of the Apostles, and certainly not of the Lord Jesus Christ Himself.

The churchyard of Owston, Lincolnshire, having been closed, a piece of ground adjoining it has been given by the vicar, the Rev. C. R. Smith, and, having been conveyed to trustees under the 36 and 37 Vic., c. 50, and the Public Worship Sites Amendment Act of 1882, it was consecrated for burial according to the rites of the Church by the Bishop of Lincoln on All Souls' Day. The choir, which met the Bishop and clergy at the entrance to the churchyard, then entered the church, singing "The Church's One Foundation." A shortened form of Evensong having been said, the procession passed through the churchyard to the new burial-ground, round which it marched chanting Psalms 49 and 115. On returning to the church the Bishop proceeded with the consecration, and gave a short but impressive address on the lessons to be learnt from churchyards, referring to the fact that the new ground had been made safe by law from having anything done in it false or contrary to the rites of the Church of England.

The Rev. E. Huth Walters writes to the *Morning Post* about the School Board elections:—

The issue at stake is as plain and as simple as possible. No doubt it suits the purpose of the Secularist advocates in the Press and elsewhere to pretend that it is complicated, and that they find it difficult to say what are the particular points at present in dispute, with more to the same effect. This is merely an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the public and to make obscure that which is really quite clear. The artful wire-pullers who are in league to destroy Christian education know better than to show their hand all at once, while any attempt to expose their real aim is denounced as "bigotry," "intolerance," and so forth. But the fact remains that in England, as in other countries, there has for years existed a deep-laid conspiracy—its part of a wider scheme—to set up a system of compulsory and Atheistic education. A number of well-meaning and amiable persons have fallen into the trap laid for them, and in their zeal for popular education have lent their aid to carry out, as they supposed, a policy of liberality and enlightenment, but in reality to further the dark and deadly designs of unscrupulous agitators. What those designs are can be seen in the case of France, where the anti-Christian party has no need to hide behind a mask. In England it is necessary for them to act with greater caution; but though the method is more gradual the end in view is the same—namely, to ruin the schools where religion is taught, to compel the children of the poor to undergo a secular education, and thus to deprive them of religious faith. This, and nothing less than this, I affirm to be now, as it always has been, the real aim of the "advanced" party. When the education scheme of 1870 was first introduced its promoters pretended that their object was "to supplement, not to supplant," the Voluntary schools; but the contemptible hypocrisy of that plea has long

since been exposed. The Voluntary schools have been subjected to the most unfair rivalry, and now, in the next School Board, an attempt will certainly be made to abolish school fees. This, it is needless to point out, would be a step in the direction of pure Socialism, and it would, moreover, have the undoubted effect of ruining most of the Voluntary schools. It is to be hoped that this proof of Secularist intolerance and bigotry will not be lost upon the ratepayers, and that they will not fail to perceive that henceforth the purpose is avowed of strangling the Voluntary schools, which hitherto, in spite of the disadvantages under which they have suffered, have proved themselves both cheaper and more efficient than their officially pampered rivals.

A meeting of old scholars of Marlborough College was held on Tuesday in the College Hall at Westminster, under the presidency of the Dean of Westminster. In opening the proceedings the Dean referred to a letter from an old Marlburian, the Rev. E. C. Hawkins, which had appeared in the college magazine, inviting past and present students to engage in personal work among the poor. He (the Dean) cordially sympathised with the suggestions made in that letter, and he had very gladly consented to afford an opportunity for the purpose of bringing the subject before old Marlburians. He should be fully repaid for any assistance he might have rendered if they were able to lay that day the foundation of some organised work that might be of advantage to the community. He had received several encouraging letters from old Marlburians who were unable to attend, and others were present who would be able to indicate various ways in which young men of culture and education could render useful service to their poorer brethren. The Rev. Septimus Hansard moved "that it was important to encourage young men to work among the poor of London." He had often been called upon to suggest ways in which laymen could do useful parochial work, and in addition to night schools, penny banks, clubs and institutes, readings and concerts, he would mention playing games. There was nothing in which the poor needed help and assistance more than in their recreations, and in the case of the young people this was a course emphasised to a greater degree. It was very desirable that the upper and lower classes should be brought together, and if the former would do their best to help the poor in getting over their many moral and social difficulties without preaching at them in what was called the strictly religious way, he thought they would be really carrying out the best and highest form of religious teaching. The Rev. G. C. Bell (Head-master of Marlborough) said great interest had been taken by the boys in the mission which the college was carrying on in Tottenham, and he felt sure the movement had produced good results in the college by leading the boys to acts of personal sacrifice and self-denial for the good of others. If by the present effort they were able to interest the young men leaving college in the poor of our large towns and induce them to go amongst them and see how they lived and the hardships which they had to endure, the advantage would be mutual. He should be glad to welcome old Marlburians who might have experience of such work and would give them every opportunity of imparting information to the boys. The Rev. Mr. Barnett remarked that a ten years' residence in Whitechapel had opened up to him many spheres of usefulness which young laymen could engage in. There were also many official positions which might be filled by University men with advantage to themselves and to the poor—such as those of head-master in a Board school, master of a workhouse or pauper school, relieving officer, guardian of the poor, and rent collector to model dwellings. He echoed what had been previously said about helping the poor in their recreations, and said that in his playground there was a five-court, which was rarely ever used because the boys had no one to show them how to play. The Bishop of Bedford spoke briefly on the general aspect of the question, expressing his firm opinion that the more rich and poor could be brought together the better they would understand each other's varying habits and needs, and the more hopeful would be the future for the country at large. The Rev. E. C. Hawkins, Messrs. Isaacson, Spencer, Middleton, and other gentlemen having spoken, the motion was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings closed.

Concerning the late Dr. Edward Hawkins, an Oxford correspondent of the *Times* writes under Sunday's date:—

"Information was received at Oriel College yesterday of the death of its Provost, Dr. Edward Hawkins, at the age of 93. His death took place at Rochester, where he had resided as Canon since 1874, in which year advancing age led to his retirement from the duties of the headship, which were delegated to Mr. D. B. Monro as Vice-Provost. Dr. Hawkins's active connection with Oriel College, which began with his election as Fellow in 1813, succeeded by his appointment as Tutor in 1819, extended, therefore, through the most important period in the history of Oriel. It was in 1828 that he was elected to the Provostship, in succession to the still more famous Bishop Copleston. Upon this post he had, according to a story repeated by Mr. Mozley, fixed his aspirations while still a member of St. John's College. The choice of the electors lay between Keble and Hawkins, and Newman, who was at the time Tutor, to the surprise of many, supported the latter. But it was not long before the new Provost came into collision with his Tutors. They were bent upon various reforms in the subjects and methods of study, and especially upon drawing closer relations between tutor and pupil. Dr. Hawkins's idea, on the other hand, was, in Mr. Mozley's words, that of the French King, 'L'état, c'est moi.' The disagreement led to the introduction of Hampden, a former Fellow, to give the College lectures, and in time to the resignation of Newman. We are nevertheless told by Mr. Mozley that the Cardinal was much surprised and concerned at the statement of Dr. Pusey that 'Newman had lived to regret the part he had taken in Hawkins's election.' Of the relations between the two men, and of Hawkins's influence upon him, Cardinal Newman himself gives a striking account in his 'Apologia.'—'I can say with a full heart that I love him, and have never ceased to love him. . . . He was the first who taught me to weigh my words and to be cautious in my statements. . . . As to doctrine, he was the means of great additions to my belief. . . . When I read it (his celebrated sermon on Tradition) and studied it as his gift, it made a most seri-

ous impression upon me.' With another and very different member of the Oriel body, destined also to exercise a great influence upon English life and thought, Dr. Hawkins maintained intimate relations. He had predicted that if Arnold were elected to Rugby, 'he would change the face of education throughout the public schools of England,' and this intimacy and confidence were kept up in spite of divergences on such questions as Catholic Emancipation and the admission of Dissenters to the University. Thus Arnold writes to him:—'I am delighted to find that on the Priest question, which, I think, is the fundamental one of the whole matter, we are quite agreed.' And, in spite of the sermon on Unauthoritative Tradition, of which Arnold elsewhere complains as 'serving unawares the cause of error and schism,' the attitude of the Provost of Oriel was essentially, and from the very nature of the man, antagonistic to the Tractarian movement which encompassed him, and with the heads of which he was officially connected. He had a difficult position, but a man who possessed the love of Newman, the confidence and affection of Arnold, and the respect of all that varied body of able men, could have been possessed of no ordinary qualities. With the retirement of Dr. Hawkins in 1874, there disappeared from Oxford well-nigh the last link binding the Oriel of the 'Movement' with the life and aims of the modern University; and the Oriel of Newman, Keble, Arnold, Hampden, and Whately entered upon a less brilliant and less distinctive, though, perhaps, equally useful phase of academic life. It was typical of impending changes and by an irony of fortune, that it was the Provost of Oriel who was Chairman of the Committee for the Extension of the University, which met in 1865, whose work resulted finally in the founding of Keble College, the commencement of the non-collegiate system and the ever-increasing growth of the Colleges themselves upon new lines, and under relaxed conditions. It remains to add that Dr. Hawkins was a double first-class man of the old days—that he was Bampton Lecturer in 1840, and was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis in 1847—being the first to hold the chair. As the Provost of Oriel he held the Canonry of Rochester, and the Rectory of Purleigh, in Essex. Provision has been made by the late University Commission for the separation of these ecclesiastical preferments from the headship, so that it will be open to the electors to make choice of a layman as Provost of the College. The Canonry of Rochester is to be attached to a Professorship of Biblical Exegesis, which may or may not be held with the existing less amply endowed Professorship of the same subject. Dr. Hawkins married, shortly after his appointment as Provost, Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Buckle, of Bristol, who survives him, together with one son and daughter."

#### THE MEMORIAL TO DR. PUSEY.

Canon Liddon has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

"Referring to your report of what passed at the meeting held yesterday in Lord Salisbury's house, would you allow me to explain that in attaching two or more clergy to the proposed Pusey Library the committee has three objects in view?

"In the first place, it desires to provide an 'endowment for research' in the field of theology. There is much original work to be done, not merely in the text of the New Testament, or in works like a critical edition, long desired, of the early Liturgies; but still more in such a restatement of portions of the evidences of Christianity as shall meet the needs of the modern world of thought.

"Secondly, the committee hopes that it will thus permanently secure to the Church of England some accomplished teachers of theology in Oxford—men who will teach all the better because they are at the same time engaged in investigation. In modern Oxford there is a real free trade in knowledge, and such men will have no difficulty in getting a hearing, if they have anything worth listening to at command. Whether by taking part in associated lectures, or by giving courses of lectures on subjects of the day in one of the parish churches, or in other ways, to be hereafter determined, they will have ample opportunities of making themselves useful.

"It is also hoped that besides being students and teachers of theology, the clergymen attached to the Library will, as opportunity may serve, act as friends and advisers of the Church of England undergraduates. They will thus, in some slight degree, take the place of the old clerical tutors—a class of men who, I regret to think, are rapidly disappearing from Oxford.

"Such an institution as we propose, if it should prove to be useful, is obviously capable of great expansion. Dr. Pusey's life was devoted to hard study, to the inculcation and defence of revealed religion, and to unwearied practical kindness. The new foundation will make good its claim to be a serviceable element in the complex life of the University, and a faithful handmaid of the Church, if it can, in any tolerable measure, perpetuate in Oxford these striking characteristics of a great career."

The *Standard* thus comments on the meeting:—

"A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the house of the Marquis of Salisbury, for the purpose of promoting the erection of some suitable monument to the memory of the late Dr. Pusey. The selection of an appropriate memorial is never, in any case, an easy task; the difficulty of devising one which shall represent the man himself as he lived and moved among his own contemporaries, and, at the same time, the work which he accomplished for posterity, being, as the Bishop of Oxford pointed out, very seldom overcome. Without questioning the general truth of this assertion, we think it may safely be affirmed that the proposed memorial to Dr. Pusey is as little open to this objection as any that could possibly be suggested. The idea is to establish a Pusey Library in the University of Oxford, and, with this object, to raise a certain specified sum of money for the purchase of Dr. Pusey's books, amounting to some ten thousand volumes, and for the construction of suitable buildings for the reception of them. It is also part of the scheme that provision shall be made for the maintenance of two librarians, who shall be clergymen of the Church of England, and who will thus have the opportunity afforded them of prosecuting the same studies

as those to which Dr. Pusey himself devoted the greater part of his life. The Pusey Library will commemorate the work which he did for the whole Christian Church—work not to be measured by the part only which he played in the Church of England—and will be, at the same time, the most fitting type of his own character and tastes. He may be said to have lived in a library; and, among the books which he loved so well, his presence will be felt most vividly by all future generations. Dr. Pusey, we must remember, was not merely a great man in the Church of England who rendered valuable services in a crisis of the most formidable nature. He was also a profound scholar, a great leader of thought, and recognised both in Germany and in England as among the two or three most learned theologians of the age. Lord Salisbury seems to think that his real greatness will be justly appreciated only when the Tractarian controversy is forgotten, and that he will be remembered as a great champion of Catholic Christianity against the attacks of 'general unbelief.' Be this as it may, the fame of Dr. Pusey certainly rests on foundations far wider than this particular movement, important as it was; and if the man and his work are to be fairly represented, it must be by some kind of memorial that lifts us above the passing struggles of the hour. This condition, at all events, is fulfilled by the plan now before us, while it is difficult to see any other scheme that would have fulfilled it so well. A church or a college would certainly have been regarded as a deliberate attempt on the part of his admirers to perpetuate opinions which connected him with contemporary events; and as, owing to family arrangements, his library is now for sale, it will be generally allowed that the promoters of the memorial have exercised a sound judgment in proposing to become the purchasers.

"It still remains to say a few words on a subject which the speakers of yesterday afternoon found it impossible to ignore, though naturally anxious to import as little of the controversial element into the discussion as possible. Is Dr. Pusey one to whom this great honour should be paid? Is he, as a theologian, one whose example should be commended; or rather one against whose doctrines and teaching young men require to be warned? Of course, from such speakers as Canon Liddon and the Dean of Durham but one answer is to be expected. But there is a very considerable section of the English public who would not take their word for Dr. Pusey's soundness, and who still regard him as the great encourager of 'Romanising tendencies' during the last thirty years of his life. It is difficult to deal with charges of this nature, unless they take a definite shape. But we have one high authority for saying that Dr. Pusey was never in the whole course of his life at all near to Rome. If any one knows what 'Romanising' on the part of an English clergyman really means, it must be Cardinal Newman, and he has left on record his conviction that Dr. Pusey never had any real leaning in the same direction as himself. He might, of course, have unconsciously and unintentionally encouraged such propensities in others, though entirely free from them himself; and this, in fact, is the charge which Bishop Wilberforce brought against him. The truth, however, seems to be that the Bishop acted rather inconsiderately in the matter, taking for granted statements which could not eventually be substantiated, and imputing to Dr. Pusey what the latter was able flatly to deny. That Dr. Pusey did act as a kind of spiritual director to many young persons of both sexes who came to him for advice in those troubled times is not to be denied. That some of them subsequently went over to the Church of Rome is equally a matter of history. But the question is, whether they went in spite of Dr. Pusey, or in consequence of teaching which they themselves could not reconcile with the doctrines of the Church of England. Dr. Pusey always said that of those who consulted him on these points a great many came with their minds already made up, and that because he found it impossible to keep them in the Church of England he was accused of having prompted them to leave her. Numbers of persons still living can bear witness to the fact that he did prevent a great many secessions: and with this evidence in his favour it seems difficult to doubt that his own version of the story was the true one. But whatever mistakes he may have made in the advice which he tendered to others, whatever justice there may have been in the complaints either of Wilberforce or Hook, the Church of England must never forget the one supreme service for which she is indebted to Dr. Pusey. It was described by Canon Liddon with great eloquence and truth. There was a moment, said he, when Dr. Pusey 'held the fortunes of the Church of England in his hand.' In that fatal autumn—the autumn of 1845—which witnessed the secession of Dr. Newman, it was only the firmness of Dr. Pusey which, humanly speaking, saved the Church of England from dissolution. One by one the disciples of Newman followed the example of their leader, and the Church of Rome began to think that the fall of her hated rival was now really at hand; but Dr. Pusey stood in the breach, and by his own calmness and confidence reassured the wavering host, and turned the fortunes of the day. We have only to ask ourselves what would have been the position of the Church of England at the present moment, and what the position of the Church of Rome in this country, had Dr. Pusey swelled the ranks of the seceders, and left no voice behind him with power to arrest the panic. Three-fourths of the whole High Church party would very probably have rushed headlong after him; and it may fairly be doubted if the Church would have survived the blow. There would still have been an Establishment, still an institution which called itself the Church of England; but its historic continuity would have been marred, and its distinctive features effaced."

The *Daily News* writes:—

"To honour the late Dr. Pusey it is not necessary to share his opinions. Most opinions, 'provided they are virtuous,' seem to become honourable by lapse of time, when they have been honourably held. Dr. Pusey was over eighty years of age when he died, and the stirring ecclesiastical times in which he fought have become matter of ancient history. No longer is it possible to become excited about *Tract Ninety* or the other eighty and nine tracts which are lost in the uninviting wilderness of theological dispute. New times have brought other controversies, though they are scarcely so fierce as that in which the 'great

one,' as Newman used to call Pusey, took his part. We have to acknowledge and admire in Dr. Pusey very considerable Oriental learning, and a life which was an example of almost every virtue but tolerance. Dr. Pusey's youth and middle age were not passed in tolerant times, and he only returned a compliment when he opposed the payment of a Greek Professor. He himself had been excluded from the University pulpit. The controversial topics on which he chiefly wrote no longer retain quite their first freshness, though the matter of the deceased wife's sister has not yet been settled. What we ought chiefly to admire in Dr. Pusey's career is perhaps his maintenance of his stand on one of the many landing places of religious thought. People are sometimes found to argue that the golden stair of theological speculation is a stair with no steps. At the top of this Hibernian ladder is the firm ground of the Roman Church, at the bottom is the weltering abyss of atheism. During and after the 'Oxford Movement' many persons were drawn to Rome by this argument. They stuck to the Church of England till the alarming idea occurred to them that they were on the point of becoming Monophysites, and what they might next become, as Clough says, 'twas better only guessing.' So they fled from temptation, as Christians fled from the City of Destruction, and took refuge in Rome. That was the tendency of the Oxford Movement, and Dr. Pusey checked the tendency. He remained a member of the Anglican Church, and neither joined the Romish Church nor the sect of Freethinkers. If he could find a landing stage to rest on between Rome and free-thought, others saw that the same place was wide enough for them. It is always an advantage to have it proved that these intermediate refuges for faith do exist. Dr. Pusey's form of religion suited very many men and women of every social rank, and of diverse characters, who otherwise might have done without religion altogether, and might perhaps have fallen into 'utter wretchedness of unclean living.' With Dr. Pusey they could enjoy the æsthetic attractions of Rome in a modified form; they could believe a variety of doctrines which other members of the English Church think superfluous, and they could relieve themselves by confession. The spirit that needs the aid of a confessor is not a very robust one, but has its right to exist like another. The amateur confessional was always a strong point with Dr. Pusey, though it is not essential to believe the story of the ghost in Brasenose-lane, the ghost which was expiating a fault in its relations to its confessor. That is an Oxford myth, born of pious fraud or of humorous intention. Dr. Pusey was the true founder of the modern High Church Party, though he was too English perhaps to have much sympathy with extreme Ritualism. He was one of the few men, who, in an age of inquiry, solve the religious question in a manner that can be accepted by considerable numbers of their fellows. There was another and less beneficial side to his activity; but we need not consider that here. His influence was conservative, not destructive, and his life was an example of piety, probity, and learning."

The following is the opinion of the *Times*:-

"Dr. Pusey was first and foremost a great theologian. He was as learned as a schoolman of the middle ages. His erudition was immense. He walked in it as in a cloud which hid him from the eyes of men. The envying atmosphere never dimmed his own sight; his gaze remained keen and penetrating; he always perceived where to transfix an error in its vital part. For him divinity was a science, as astronomy is for Professor Adams. While he believed it to hold the secret of life and death, and while he could brandish it as a partisan, he traced its conclusions and its development with the spirit, at once impassioned and dispassionate, of a German student. The Church of England cannot, without surrendering its equality with other historical Churches, afford not to pride itself on one of its sons who had sounded its sources and was ready to testify with his whole soul to their purity. He was a master of theological science, and he used it for the defence of his Church; he used it no less, though perhaps hardly, as Lord Salisbury was inclined to contend, more for the maintenance of faith against infidelity. He must be acknowledged to have been a mighty champion of Christianity against all its antagonists. He scented unbelief from afar with a subtle instinct, and dealt it inexorable blows. Lord Shaftesbury, whose son and heir, it is interesting to remark, was among the company in Arlington-street, could not have discarded the mere frivolities of controversy and ceremonial more austere in battling with the common enemy of the Church of nineteen centuries than the oracle of Ritualists and bugbear of Exeter Hall. Cause might be shown why not Churchmen alone of all colours might have been collected in the drawing-room of the Oxford Chancellor, but the Spurgeons, and the Parkers, and Newman Halls of Nonconformity as well. If there be any apology for the comparative exclusiveness of the meeting, it is to be found in a presentiment of a course of observations such as fell from one or two of the speakers, whose admiration for the less permanent features of their departed leader's career tempted to desert the excellent precedent set by their host. Dr. Pusey was not only a most eminent divine and a most pious Christian; he was notorious to the world in the less accepted character of a party chief. His followers revere him in that capacity; and none can deny them the right. To others than High Churchmen his example in this direction appears a thing to be deprecated sorrowfully, or at least to be left in silence, and certainly not to be lauded and panegyrised. Movements in religious bodies have their profit, as the Dean of Durham declared on Thursday. Tractarianism has had its utility like the rest. Undoubtedly it has had its mischiefs too: in the judgment of many, except as far as, like other dangerous tendencies, they have been overruled for good, they outnumber the benefits. Among its natural products are the follies of Ritualism. Dr. Pusey, though he could not adopt them, felt his responsibility for their outbreak; he is to be held accountable in part for their emanation from his teaching, and for the mistaken if generous encouragement he gave their adherents. As the captain of a party which nearly rent the Church in fragments, Dr. Pusey is secure, indeed, from oblivion; his achievements in that line are not an argument for the Church at large to league for the rearing of memorials in his glory. The Church of England will combine

to commemorate a grand capacity and a saintly life in spite of controversial blemishes which tarnish his fame, not in consequence of them. It can pardon them the more cheerfully for its utter dissent from the exaggerations of partisanship, which would in magnifying excessively the power of Dr. Pusey to make or mar the Church, convey an impression of some corresponding power in the inventors and developers of his theories. Dr. Liddon was betrayed by his enthusiasm into affirming in Arlington-street the wild surmise of Mr. Keble that 'forty years ago Dr. Pusey held in his hands the fortunes of the Church of England'; that 'if Dr. Pusey had not at that time acted as he did, the Church might, and probably would, have dwindled down to the proportions of a Puritan sect.' That alarmists and bewildered followers of a companion or guide who have quitted them should have spoken thus is not astonishing; it could scarcely have been supposed that the statement would have been gravely repeated now. The Church of England was always much too large a being to be anybody's nursing. It was always infinitely too wide and expansive to have been dwarfed by the retrenchment of any number of branches to proportions less than those of a living and growing Christian Church. Dr. Pusey's desertion would not have made it a Puritan sect any more than his loyalty made it a possession of Tractarians and Ritualists. In justice to himself it must be admitted that he never for a single instant imagined his Church to be dependent upon the adhesion or secession either of him or Dr. Newman, for the breadth of its dominion and its durability.

"In the scheme recommended for the memorial, which is explained in greater detail by Canon Liddon in the letter we publish to-day, there happily is nothing to suggest that the narrower rather than the more comprehensive traits of Dr. Pusey's career will be represented. His own library has aptly been selected for the nucleus, with a foundation of three libraries to impersonate and exhibit its contents. Libraries are the best lecture-rooms which can be built. They only need guides and interpreters to explain their meaning. Were the arrangements materially compatible with the quiet and repose of frequenters who require no hand to lead them, every public library ought to be furnished with a staff of curators able and zealous to turn its volumes into voices. A theological library like Dr. Pusey's wants such an apparatus most of all. Theological literature generates spontaneously dust and rust. Not many divines have the leisure and patience and tenacity of Dr. Pusey to ransack huge cinder-heaps for casual treasure-trove. Although no knowledge taken second-hand is of much value, time and strength may excusably be economised by the student availing himself of the experience of others to dig and sift in the right quarter instead of haphazard. No charge of illiberality can be brought against the authors of the project because they propose to secure the property in their memorial collection to the Church of England and to Oxford. Place and object were both inexpressibly dear to him whom it is intended to distinguish. In itself there can be nothing unreasonable in seeking to supply the profession of theology with fresh means of acquiring the principles upon which it claims to be based. The most lukewarm friends of the Church will prefer a learned clergy to an unlearned. The real difficulty in the plan is not resistance from outside, but the obstacles to providing the proper custodians and guarding their guardianship. Librarians may be chosen who know but have not the art of imparting their knowledge, or who have the ability neither of the student nor of the teacher, or who possess both gifts and misuse or abuse them. Committees may be trusted to appoint neither dunces nor sinecurists. When they have discovered men with the faculty of research and with fervour for communicating its results, they can put no padlock on their understanding or on their lips. Minds made to suck the marrow out of libraries have a propensity for converting the nutriment to unexpected uses. Theological explorations, instead of checking the habit, inflame it. The exalted personages who are to be the trustees of the 'Dr. Pusey Memorial Fund' will have no light function if they are required to supervise the reading and the instruction of their nominees."

We quote the following letter from the *Standard*:-

"Sir,-At the meeting at Lord Salisbury's yesterday I had no wish to intrude, at such length as to disarrange the programme, some consideration of the actual dangers which exist as regards new endowments. I, therefore, merely in two brief sentences called to the remembrance of the meeting Lord Chancellor Selborne's recent statement in the House of Lords, that 'gifts given to the Church of England are given to the nation' and pointed out that this remarkable dictum was tacitly and cheerfully received as an obvious truism in a full House, and that no formal protest, either by the spiritual Peers or the temporal, was ever made in regard to it. In the future it will no doubt be quoted as an acknowledged and admitted principle, and one which, having been practically acted upon in the case of the Burials Bill, is not now in any way open to question."

"As Lord Beauchamp, by the tenor of his yesterday's speech, sees clearly enough, any institution at Oxford will certainly come under University dominance, more particularly if it is to be, as Canon Liddon distinctly pointed out, 'in direct connection with the Church of England.' What the nature of the details of the Pusey Memorial may be of small consequence, if the above be proclaimed as its integral and fundamental principle-'Gifts given to the Church of England are given to the nation.' As to the particular gathering of yesterday, the Lord Chancellor Selborne—as the printed paper then distributed is made to say—'has expressed great interest in the occasion.' Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Dillwyn, and Mr. H. Richard might reasonably share that interest."

"Now, let it be remembered that at Oxford Pembroke College, a distinctly religious foundation of 1620, is lost to the Established Church; Worcester College, founded in 1714, is in the same position; Magdalen Hall, first made independent and self-governing in 1602, is gone likewise. So is Wadham College, a directly religious post-Reformation community, set up in 1613. In some of these, moreover, the express conditions of the founders that their own kinsmen in the future should benefit by their munificence, have been utterly terminated and entirely brought to nought—the intentions of such munificent benefactors being utterly disregarded."

"The Council of Keble College believe that they have completed a wise and efficient arrangement in declining to have its magnificent chapel consecrated. But it should not be forgotten that many chapels of hospitals, and chantries, only licensed by the Diocesan, were confiscated under Henry VIII. and his son Edward. My present contention, therefore, is that all University institutions avowedly set up in connection with the Established Church—founders' intentions notwithstanding—will reasonably come under 'future legislation for the development and progress of the University.'"

"The easy and off-hand manner in which some people now speak of Parliamentary confiscation is alarming, and shows an obvious disregard of the moral law. How true it is that 'confiscation is contagious,' as Lord Beaconsfield pointed out. The Church of Scotland is threatened. Over the City charities, guilds, and companies rude hands are now affectionately, but ominously, extended. More of the younger clergy than some persons are aware of are short-sightedly clamouring for Disestablishment. Even the Bishop of Ely yesterday seemed to look longingly and calmly in that direction. And yet, at the same time, it is somewhat rashly proposed that fresh spoils be heaped together for the cornucopia of the confiscationist. For Disestablishment and Disendowment will come to us hand in hand."

"After all, then, is it not wise to face facts: to consider with some little care altered circumstances, and the avowed intentions of Liberationists? Many devout and munificent people seem to live in a balloon, away from mundane strife and struggles—struggles in which right will have but a poor chance in a conflict with might; others, like the ostrich, hide their heads when pressing dangers threaten. Nowadays the most adroit ecclesiastical politician is he who, amid hearty cheering, sometimes arranges an artful compromise, by which, nevertheless, his contemporaries are agreeably duped and posterity is cruelly betrayed. A word to the wise."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
FREDERICK GEORGE LEE."

"All Saints', Lambeth, November 17."

### CHURCH MISSIONS.

The Rev. W. Denton, vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Moor-lane, has issued the following address:-

"A few years ago a day of intercession for God's blessing on mission efforts began to be set aside. Though the obligation of doing our duty is independent of immediate success, it is cheering to know that in answer to the prayers offered up, a blessing has been granted. Men have more freely offered themselves to labour in remote parts of God's vineyard, more permanent missions have been established, converts from heathenism have in larger numbers been gathered into Christ's Church, the alms of the faithful have been more abundant, and new Seas, the germs of corporate life, have been founded. The appointment, however, of a day of intercession and even the success which, by God's blessing, has attended the missionary efforts of the Church, have revealed the disproportion between our obligations, and the response we make to the cry of Christians and of heathens in our colonies and elsewhere, 'Come over and help us.' The field is widening every day, our duties increase, and yet it is to be feared too little sympathy is felt for mission work. This is shown in the lack of united prayer for those labouring in posts of toil and danger, and in the deficiency of alms offered for the advancement of missions. Much of this apathy arises from want of knowledge about missions, and a want of appreciation of our duty."

"If we have been able to do more of late, the fields, white unto harvest, are more abundant than those on which we have entered, and the labourers are few. Our colonies are filling more rapidly than ever with emigrants from the mother country in search of means of living; the new settlements in Canada, the widening fields of Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, are more than sufficient for the means at present supplied, and there is much of the continent of Africa—from Zanzibar to the Gold Coast, from the Sudan to the Zambezi—which has been opened to us of late. India, again, requires far more missionaries than we can send, Madagascar is putting forth fresh claims upon our Christian love, and our new possession of North Borneo will open up much of that large island, as well as other lands of the Malay Archipelago, and thus call for more missionary Bishops, more missionary colleges, more missionary priests. 'Where are they?'"

"As our days are, so will our strength be; as God calls, so will He give us grace to respond to his call, if only we obey that call. If we do what we can the power to do more will be given to each of us, and the little we give, if only we give what we can, and at the cost of self-sacrifice, will not fail."

"The duty of aiding in making known the Gospel is common to all who have received that Gospel. All who pray 'Thy kingdom come' are bound to add to their prayers 'their assistance in extending that kingdom, and thus aiding in the fulfilment of the prayer their Lord has given them. Without this their prayer is but a mockery."

"It is hard to account for the little interest taken by the mass of our people in the missionary work of the Church except by attributing their indifference to the little knowledge possessed by them as to the needs of the world. If so, with greater knowledge would come larger sacrifices for the Gospel."

"With of course many exceptions, the cause of missions, the duty of Christ's members to aid in the missionary efforts of the Church, are brought before our people chiefly at intervals by sermons on the annual day of intercession, and by a deputation once a year from one or other of the missionary societies of the Church. What is needed is frequent systematic exhortations and the formation of habits of prayer and almsgiving for mission purposes."

"This feeling led to an experiment in a poor and small parish, which may be suggestive to others."

"The clergyman assembled his people and proposed the formation of an association, the members of which should bind themselves to use a prayer daily for God's blessing upon missions; should meet monthly to hear accounts of missions, and contribute each a penny a week to the support of missions. As there were few in the parish except poor—the contribution was limited to a penny."

"Each member receives on enrolment a ticket, with his or her name on one side and the date of mem-

bership, on the other prayers for daily use. A second ticket is given on which weekly contributions are marked."

"On one day in each month the clergyman meets the members of the association, and reads from one or more missionary papers and magazines, an account of what is passing in the Colonial or missionary Churches, or some selected portion of the lives of missionary Bishops and others."

"The advantages of such an association are twofold; 1, with reference to the supply of the needs of those parts of the world where the Gospel is not proclaimed, and where, from the exigencies of the emigrants, it is likely to be forgotten; 2, its value as a feature of home parochial administration."

"The first will need but few words to make it plain. We need to foster, often to create sympathy for this part of our common Christian duty. This lies at the foundation of all efforts of personal and material sacrifice. We need to extend year by year the frontiers of Christendom, to make known the Gospel and to lay the foundation of the Church of Christ in the present desolation of heathenism. This is not being done in any adequate degree: this cannot be done with our present scanty means. Where there is knowledge there will be sympathy, and that sympathy with God's blessing will give the Church the means needed."

"The second benefit of such associated and systematic efforts—namely, the influence upon the Church at home—is not less certain. It is said sometimes as an objection to missionary efforts that we have abundance of practical heathens at home. This is, alas! true, but may it not be that we have them at home because we neglect them abroad? It is not in the kingdom of grace as it is in the kingdoms of the world, that a supply in one direction will diminish the supply in another. The greater, the larger our efforts to do our duty to distant lands, the more will our work be blessed at home. It is a law of the kingdom of grace, that however great the blessing to the receiver, it is greater to the giver. I believe the value of such an association as I have sketched will be felt in our own parishes as much as at a distance. It will add reality to our people's prayers, it will draw down upon our poor as well as upon our rich the blessed reward to those who 'lend unto the Lord.' Incidentally it will bring together the people and their pastor, to unite in work which will interest both. It will give them a distinct and common object for which they may meet. It will supply that healthy excitement members of the Church so greatly need. It will make them feel that they are 'members one of another.' It will increase the home congregation. If extended to the young, to the scholars in our schools, it will not only foster habits of almsgiving for such a purpose, but it will be a means of keeping them together when they have left school and have entered upon active life."

"In the parish referred to, the knowledge of an association for adults roused the children of the parish to desire that they might take part in such work. This has been done by the formation of a class for the young."

"In speaking of this to friends I have had the advantage of one or two criticisms. It has been said that in many parishes the clergy are too burdened with the public services, the care of schools, and the visitation of the sick, to add to these labours the supervision of such an association and the preparation for the monthly meetings of its members. To this it may be answered, since we need in many parishes to enlist the active assistance of the lay members of the Church, much of the management of such an association may be remitted, permanently or occasionally, to persons selected from the congregation."

"Another friend has remarked, that only a portion of the clergy will be able to find materials for such monthly meetings as would interest the members of the association. To this the reply is, that this can only be the case where the clergyman is not himself sufficiently interested in the missionary efforts of the Church, and that his interest will grow with the necessity of preparing for such missionary meetings."

"With reference to another natural objection, associated work of this kind need not disturb in any way the operations of any existing missionary society. Not an annual sermon the less need be preached, not a deputation—if deputations are still thought necessary—need be withdrawn. The treasury of existing societies would increase with the larger sympathies called forth for missions. If such an association should, by God's blessing, flourish, its means might be devoted to permanent work, to the erection of fresh sees and the establishment of theological colleges for rearing a native ministry."

"I make these suggestions in order to gain counsel and co-operation from others. It is certain the need for larger efforts than we are at present making is great. How shall we increase those efforts and supply what is lacking?"

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel at Windsor. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at Divine Service on Sunday morning.

The troops returned from Egypt were reviewed on Saturday, by the Queen, in St. James's-park. The weather was extremely fine. The troops subsequently marched through the Park, Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly, Pall-mall, and Whitehall. Vast crowds thronged the line of procession, who hailed the troops with loud and continuous cheering.

The Queen, on Tuesday, at Windsor, personally conferred the special medal upon nearly 400 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who had distinguished themselves in the Egyptian campaign.

The Crown Princess of Germany left London on Sunday to return to Berlin.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on Tuesday for Merton Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to Lord and Lady Walsingham.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, has issued a general order conveying the Queen's expression of satisfaction with the appearance of the troops at the review on Saturday, and her high approval of the conduct of all branches of the services engaged in the Egyptian expedition.

# 2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY, As Supplied to Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the County Families of England.

THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for as

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COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, lessening the chances of a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year. COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'s Teas is unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large percentage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations. County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Parla would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'s Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'s Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'s name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business, amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is verily a

marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drama, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

## INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

## THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcel Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 6d. in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clabbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

**COOPER COOPER & CO.,** 50, King William Street, London Bridge; 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; 268, Regent Circus, W. 35, Strand (near Charing Cross), W.C.; 7, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The deaths are announced of the Earl of Harrowby, aged 84, and of his brother, the Hon. F. Dudley Ryder; of Dr. E. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, aged 93; and of Lord Otho Fitzgerald, formerly M.P. for Kildare.

Marlborough sheep fair on Thursday was one of the most extraordinary on record. The animals mainly consisted of poor lambs, the refuse of flocks of the district; but so great was the demand that the prices rose higher than the best have heretofore been sold at. The worst hundred of 400 lambs averaged 58s. per head, and it was calculated that some lambs, if reckoned by weight, fetched between 3s. and 4s. per lb.

An explosion of gas occurred in a coal-mine near Dudley, on Friday, caused by one of the workmen using a naked light. Two men were seriously injured.

A large quantity of dynamite used at some works at Burryport, Carmarthenshire, exploded on Friday, killing five persons and dangerously injuring two others.

The remains of the late Lord Otho Augustus Fitzgerald were interred on Wednesday afternoon in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, at Clewer, near Windsor. The mourners assembled at Oakley Court, and included the Hon. Gerald Fitzgerald (his Lordship's son), the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, General Foley, Captain Herbert, the Hon. H. Denison, the Hon. C. Denison, Sir Vincent Corbett, Captain the Hon. Randolph Stewart, the Rev. E. W. Orlando Bridgman (brother of Lady Otho Fitzgerald), Mr. G. Repton, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. James, and Mr. Saltwell. The name-plate on the oak coffin, the lid of which was hidden by floral offerings, bore the inscription:—"Lord Otho Augustus Fitzgerald, born 1827. Died 18th November, 1882." The funeral cortege, consisting of an open bier and three private carriages, quitted Oakley Court shortly after two o'clock, and the corpse, on reaching the Lyth Gate, was met by the Rev. Newton C. Bennett, the assistant curate, who read the Burial Service in the church and at the grave.

A Blue-book just issued gives an abstract of the accounts furnished by Building Societies incorporated to the 31st December, 1881, throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The summary for England and Wales shows that the total number of societies was 1,499. Thirty-two societies were dissolved, and 37 were in default. Of those societies that had furnished particulars the average membership was 346, and the average receipts during the last financial year were £15,304.

The Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot died on Tuesday last at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. The late Hon. Gertrude Sophia Arbuthnot was the second daughter of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., and was born October 21, 1816. She married, December 12, 1837, Mr. Archibald Francis Arbuthnot, and was left a widow in March, 1879. She was sister of the present Viscount Gough, Hon. Mrs. Haines (widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory Haines), and of the Hon. Lady Grant, wife of General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B.

The report on the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, upon which Mr. Maxwell Lyte has been for some time engaged under the authority of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, is now completed. It is very bulky, for an abstract of every document of value which has not been quoted in printed works is given. The Commissioners will publish this report next year in the general report of their proceedings. Mr. Lyte has also completed a report on the manuscripts of Eton College.

Mr. Stanley is at present at Nice, recruiting his health, but intends shortly to return to the Congo. In the meantime Dr. Van den Heuvel, and Lieut. Schaumann, an Austrian, have left Antwerp on board the *Harkaway*, with instructions to make a reconnaissance in advance of the fifth Belgian station established at the confluence of the Kuango with the Congo, and consequently far above Stanley Pool.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.

Captain John Davis, of the *Dora* (steamship), of Sunderland, reports that on the 16th inst., off Hasboro, in squally weather, she passed a large raft, which appeared to have three or four dead bodies lashed to it and the sea washing over them. The raft could not be secured in consequence of the gale and high sea then experienced.

At the Crystal Palace, before an immense assemblage of people, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended last Saturday in state, as their predecessors had done for the previous twenty-two years, the annual prize presentation of the London Rifle Brigade. The great space in the central transept was the scene of the display. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and other officers of the Corporation occupied the front row in the orchestra, and before them was a great array of prizes, given by the different wards and by individual donors. The space in front of the Handel orchestra was raised off for the Brigade, which mustered in six large companies, under Col. Lord E. P. Clinton, and marched to its position from the terrace through the Palace, headed by its fine band. The Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes. Capt. Earl Waldegrave won a valuable prize. Complimentary votes were passed by the audience, and the Lord Mayor, in responding, remarked that he, on the formation of the Brigade, was a member in the ranks.

A show of a somewhat novel character took place at Brighton last Saturday afternoon at a Riding School, in the shape of an army of goats drawn from the ranks of those sure-footed little animals whose use for drawing children's carriages on the Brighton esplanade often excites a good deal of surprise from visitors. The show was organised by the Ladies' Humane Education Committee, who have done much towards encouraging kindness among the goat-boys; and prizes were given for the goats whose appearance indicated that they had been properly looked after during the year. Both goats and boys were duly "regaled;" and the show was deemed to be a success.

The banquet to commemorate the return of the Guards from Egypt took place in the Royal Aquarium on the 20th inst., the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in the chair. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended, and there were present about 1,850 of the Guards, 80 officers, and 200 visitors. The committee thanked Messrs. Moet and Chandon for a quantity of magnum of Brut Imperial, and Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann for a large supply of Gold Lack Champagne, both of which were much appreciated.

The native Indian officers and men now quartered at Sutherland House, Wimbledon, may be taken as very good average specimens of the Native Army, as represented by the Mohammedan and Hindoo element; and those who see them for the first time will have no difficulty in understanding why English gentlemen are proud to command and serve with them. In Egypt, as on many other occasions, they have proved worthy companions of their English comrades. They are all men of active muscular frame, lithe, and enduring, and mostly of commanding height. They dislike the gloom of our November weather, but can bear as well as a Londoner its changes and its lowness of temperature. Late on last Saturday afternoon, when the weather was particularly damp and cold, though the sky was not altogether sunless, we observed a Beloochee private standing for more than an hour in front of Sutherland House, in undress. He stated that he was enjoying the open air, and had often been exposed to much colder and damper weather in his mountainous native country; and several officers and men were sitting in their rooms in front of windows widely opened. A civilian native servant, of very short stature and slender frame, was at that time walking, of his own choice, about Wimbledon Common, in a thin coat and no collar or necktie, without showing any sign of being chilly; in fact, not one of the officers, men, or servants that we saw appeared to feel the cold so much as the English that were walking about in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants of the British Isles must not forget that, changeable as is their native climate, the difference between midday and midnight temperature in a tropical country is often very great; whilst the cold and damp in mountainous parts during the rainy season exceeds, in danger to health and discomfort, any of the worst features of the much-abused climate of Great Britain and Ireland. Our Indian guests, too, have, in the exercise of their duties, been exposed to all kinds of influences tending to harden them against climatic disturbances, and do not need to be regarded with the solicitude with which we look upon delicate English ladies who may be forced to return to England in autumn, after several years' sojourn at a hot "station," or in the equable and genial climate of a hill sanatorium in Hindostan.

*British Medical Journal.*

On Wednesday evening a public meeting in regard to public rights in Regent's-park was held in the Court-house, Marylebone-lane. Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., occupied the chair, and there was a pretty large attendance. The chairman explained that this was not a new question. Some forty years ago it was debated in the House of Commons. The question they had to settle to-night was this—What was the legal position of those who held houses that faced the park? If it could be shown that they had a legal holding in this piece of ground, he for one thought they were entitled to maintain their absolute legal rights. If, on the contrary, that could not be shown, then they fell back upon this broad question of the relationship of this piece of land to the public generally. From York-gate to Hanover-gate was three-quarters of a mile. That was a long distance for the great bulk of the public to be denied admission to the park. He had a suggestion to make which he thought would be worthy of consideration. If a break were made at Clarence-gate and a bridge thrown across and run up to join the main road from Primrose-hill, there would be a direct road through the park, which would be of immense advantage to the public. Mr. J. Lloyd proposed the following resolution:—"That the exclusion of the public from the portion of Regent's-park extending from York-gate to Hanover-gate is a great inconvenience to the large population surrounding it, and that this meeting is of opinion that this piece of ground, consisting of 13½ acres, should be thrown open to the public at once." This was seconded by Mr. J. Baker. Mr. Lawrence objected to the resolution. Mr. Van Ouden moved and Mr. Blyth seconded the following amendment:—"That it is not desirable to throw open to the public the enclosed ground in Regent's-park, which is now under our consideration." On a show of hands being taken, the chairman declared the resolution carried by a small majority. It was agreed to forward a copy of the resolution to Mr. Gladstone.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday night:—"The death is announced from Montreux, in Switzerland, whither she had gone from here to restore her shattered powers, of Miss Georgina Archer, a gifted English lady, whose loss will be deeply felt in the educational circles of the capital. In 1859 Miss Archer, who is a sister of Mr. James Archer, came to Berlin on the invitation of the Crown Princess, and turned her attention to the higher education of German women. Her convictions soon took practical form, and in 1867 there was founded, mainly through her efforts, the Victoria Lyceum, which, under the patronage of the Crown Princess, has now completed fifteen years of beneficent activity. Ladies of all classes, but especially teachers, took advantage of the instruction delivered by eminent professors on all manner of subjects in this German Ladies' College, and its directress herself attracted numerous listeners to her lectures on English literature. Over 1,000 lady pupils were inscribed on the books of the Lyceum last winter. Miss Archer's latest efforts were directed towards the raising of a subscription to provide her College with an independent building as a compliment to its Imperial patroness on the occasion of her silver wedding in January next, and nearly 100,000 marks have already been collected for this object. It is to be feared that Miss Archer has fallen a victim to the zeal which will keep her name long fresh in the grateful memory of the leading citizens of Berlin."

Late on Wednesday afternoon, as Police-constable Ellis, of the Kent County Constabulary, was proceeding along a by-road leading from the village of Cliffe to Rochester, he observed a convict coming towards him at a running pace. Ellis challenged the fugitive to stop. The man, however, paid no heed, but, raising a formidable pickaxe he had with him, rushed at the constable and aimed a violent blow at his head, inflicting a serious wound. Ellis pluckily closed with his antagonist, and succeeded in reconveying him to Chatham Prison. It is feared that Ellis's injuries will prevent him from continuing his duties.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

**ELECTRICITY AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.**—Of all the numerous uses to which electricity has been applied there is none which commends itself more immediately to society at large than its employment as a remedial agent in the ailments of mankind. And its use in a great variety of ailments has been found to be attended with the happiest results. So general seem the curative powers of galvanic electricity that they might almost be described as universal. In paralysis, gout, and the multiplex forms of rheumatism and neuralgia, variously known as lumbago, sciatica, &c., in cases of heart affection, decreased vital energy, and premature decline, electricity as a remedy appears to be practically without a rival. This fact established, however, there was to be met the serious problem of the production of the current for curative purposes. The general idea of an electric battery is associated with the recollection of a very ponderous affair indeed. But by means of the inventions of Mr. J. L. POLVERMACHER, of 184, Regent-street, W. (London), the costly and ponderous acid batteries are dispensed with, and electricity has now become self-applicable on a system which is simplicity itself. His Flexible Voltaic Chain Battery, occupying about the space of an ordinary pocket-book, is a most ingenious apparatus, so simple that it can be worked by anyone, while its bands or belts, adapted for application to all parts of the body, demand nothing more than permission to remain in contact with the affected member. The bands, which can be worn day and night until the cause of their application has disappeared, produce no unpleasant sensation, and from all directions comes testimony to the great benefit to be derived from their use.—*Court Journal*, Nov. 4, 1882.

**BIRTHS.**  
Nov. 12, at 15, De Vere-gardens, the wife of the Hon. BERNARD MAXWELL, of a son.  
Nov. 14, the wife of the Rev. J. BOND, Chaplain R.N.A., Woolwich, of a daughter.  
Nov. 15, at Kinloch, Meigs, N.B., Lady KINLOCH, of a daughter.  
Nov. 15, at 20, East Claremont-street, Edinburgh, the wife of JAMES W. JOHNSON, Publisher, of a daughter.  
Nov. 17, at Canterbury, the wife of Lt.-Colonel GEORGE BENNET MANDERSON, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.  
Nov. 18, at Broomhall, the Countess of ELGIN, of a son.  
Nov. 18, at Allister, near Coventry, the wife of the Rev. ALFRED SWAINSON, of a daughter.  
Nov. 20, at 15, Spring-street, Sussex-gardens, W., the wife of the Rev. SAMUEL BICKERSTETH, of a son.  
Nov. 21, at Hayfield, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, N.B., the wife of Major F. F. ROBERTSON, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Adjutant 3rd (the Buchan) Rifle Volunteers, of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**  
Nov. 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, by the Rev. E. C. Nightingale, HENRY LAMPOUGH, of 115, Holborn, and J. SANDOWN, Deal, to CECILIA MILLES, of Cambridge House, Deal, Kent.  
Nov. 18, at the parish church, Stockport, WM. MAYNARD PRAGUE COLEMAN, Captain 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt., to FLORENCE, youngest daughter of the late CHARLES MAYNARD, of Brookfield, Stockport, and granddaughter of the late Major Maynard, M.P., of Henbury Hall, in the county of Chester.  
Nov. 18, at St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, RUDOLF CHARLES, second son of RUDOLF LOCHNER, of Castle Hill, Windsor, to FANNY BLANCHÉ CROMIE, youngest daughter of FREDERICK WEST, of 37, The Lawn, South Lambeth, and great granddaughter of the late Baronet Sir Michael and Lady Gertrude Cromie.  
Nov. 21, at All Saints, Wandsworth, THOMAS JENNINGS, Esq., of Corn Exchange, London, to GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., of Napier House, Lower Edmonton.

**DEATHS.**  
Nov. 3, at the Church House, Beibrough, FRANCES, third daughter of the late Rev. THOMAS PHILIPS, Rector of Pedmore, Worcestershire, aged 82.  
Nov. 14, at 15, De Vere-gardens, MAYLEDA, the wife of the Hon. BERNARD MAXWELL, aged 23 years.  
Nov. 14, at Chichester, from a fall, FRANCIS VERNON, elder surviving son of the Rev. H. HOUSMAN, late Curate of Barnes.  
Nov. 14, at the Rectory, West Heolerton, Yorkshire, BLANCHÉ, the oldest daughter of the Rev. JOSEPH H. HUTTON, B.A.  
Nov. 15, at the Rectory, Corfe Castle, Dorset, the daughter of ELTON S. and the late Lady CHARLOTTE BARNES, aged 23.  
Nov. 15, at Brighton, Sir EDWARD HOARE, Bart., in the 81st year of his age.  
Nov. 16, at his residence, Roman Hill, Colchester, HENRY HUGHES, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales, aged 65 years.  
Nov. 16, suddenly, at 50, Grosvenor-street, MARY PARK-HOUSE, for eighteen years the attached nurse of Lord and Lady Alington.  
Nov. 18, at Stanmore Rectory, after a short illness, MARY, widow of the Rev. L. J. BERNARD, late Rector of the Parish, aged 58.  
Nov. 18, at 24, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, the Rev. ALEXANDER CHARLES FRASER, B.A., late vicar of Bosley, Cheshire, and for 23 years Chaplain R.N. Academy, Woolwich, within ten days of his 67th birthday.  
Nov. 18, at Wootton Rectory, near Woodstock, EDITH HARRIET, twin daughter of the Rev. ARTHUR E. ROBINSON, aged two years.  
Nov. 18, at Nottingham, FRANCES, widow of the late Rev. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, A.B., formerly Incumbent of Bangor, county Down, and latterly Minister of Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, in her 77th year.  
Nov. 19, at Lucerne, LEOPOLD, Baron de REDINGHERESG, E.L.F.  
Nov. 19, at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, the Earl HARROWBY, K.G., aged 84.  
Nov. 19, at Waldrondhynt, Croydon, GUENEDRA CHRISTIAN, fifth daughter of the Rev. ROBERT SHUCKENBURGH, late Rector of Alborough, Norfolk, aged 35.  
Nov. 21, at 34, Beesborough-street, S.W., LOUISA FRANCES TURL, the last surviving sister of the late James Turl, of The Cloisters, Westminster, in the 72nd year of her age.

## LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

Some important Ministerial changes are anticipated, owing to the difficulty of providing resources for the construction of railways for 1883. It is expected that either M. Hérisson, Minister of Public Works, or M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, will retire. M. Labuze, Under-Secretary of Finance, has already resigned. The matter is further complicated by the confusion existing in the accounts of the execution of M. de Freycinet's plans for public works. The Budget Committee is fairly embarrassed, not knowing what to believe among the conflicting statements presented to it by past and present Ministers.

A special telegram to the *Moniteur* from Madrid says that about thirty Socialists have been arrested in Andalusia. The Minister of the Interior states that they are in league with the Anarchists of Lyons. The news has caused some sensation here as showing the extent to which Socialist doctrines have spread throughout Europe.

The English trade-unionist delegates who have arranged a meeting with the unionist workmen of Paris for the purpose of discussing and promoting the Channel Tunnel scheme will, on their arrival here to-morrow, be received by representatives of the French Socialist workmen. The principal event in connection with their visit will be the meeting on Sunday in the Théâtre de Lyons, near the Bastille.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.

The Porte has telegraphed to the Powers drawing their attention to the armaments and hostile intentions of Montenegro. Replies have been received from several European Governments stating that they have no information on the subject, but have sent instructions to their agents at Cetinje.

Nov. 24.

The Montenegrin Government has informed the Porte that unless the district of Kolatchin be ceded immediately, four hundred Montenegrin troops will be sent to occupy it. Three battalions of Turkish troops have also left for Kolatchin to maintain order.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.

During his visit to Berlin it is understood that M. de Giers had a confidential conference with the leading financiers and bankers, for the purpose of discussing the best means of dealing with Russian finance.

Prince Frederick Charles is about to start on a tour in the East. In the course of his journey he will go to Egypt and inspect the scenes of the recent battles and other points of interest. The Prince has followed closely the progress of events in Egypt, his interest therein being no doubt quickened by the fact that his son-in-law, the Duke of Connaught, took a prominent part in the campaign.

## NOTES FROM ROME.

The discovery just made at Pompeii, of a fresco representing the Judgment of Solomon, has taken everybody by surprise. Who would ever have conceived that a scene inspired by the Holy Bible would be discovered on the walls of an absolutely pagan, dissolute, materialistic town? The picture, of which I have a careful reproduction before me, belongs to the burlesque genre; and although the caricaturist has somewhat exaggerated the conventional deformity of his various personages, still every particular of the Bible account can be easily recognised. In the right corner of the scene King Solomon, sceptre in hand, sits on a raised platform or tribunal, between two assessors. He has already told the officer to take two portions of the baby; the false mother is waiting to receive her half in perfect indifference, whereas the real one bursts into a fit of despair, kneeling before the king, tearing her hair, and showing her grief in every way. All this is expressed in a bright spirited, funny tone. The executioner, attired like one of Leococq's characters, brandishing a knife six times larger than the baby; the querries-in-waiting, and the gentlemen of the black rod, with legs as thin as a toothpick and craniums as large as a jar; the assessors making faces at the poor mother, and enjoying the performance—all these details make the picture extremely curious.

Many conjectures have been proposed to explain the unexpected appearance of this picture at Pompeii. Some one thought that the house may have been purchased by a wealthy Jew; the conjecture, however, is not consistent with the fact that every other detail of the house is of an absolutely pagan character, which no honest Jew could ever have accepted or tolerated. Others think that the legend of the judgment may have found its way in foreign tradition and literature; but we have no evidence or testimony on this fact. The best, in fact the only satisfactory, explanation which can be suggested is this. It is true that the Romans held the Jews in such contempt that they never cared to inquire about their history and literature. Roman ignorance on this subject is certified by the absurdities written by Tacitus and others whenever they speak of the Jews (and of Christians). On the other hand, the Alexandrine school, especially after the translation of the LXX., was very well acquainted with Hebrew archaeology, history, and tradition. The lovely episode of Solomon's Judgment may have become popular in Alexandrian well-to-do circles. At Pompeii there was a large and wealthy colony of merchants from Alexandria. No wonder if one of them chose to decorate his house with frescoes the subjects of which were derived from legends very popular in his mother country. And what renders this supposition all the more probable is that in the same room other frescoes have been discovered representing Egyptian scenes, such as crocodile-hunting on the banks of the Nile, pigmies, and so on.

Not far from this house (belonging to Regio VIII., Insula VII., of Fiorelli's survey, and surrounded by the Via dell' Abbonanza, dei Teatri, e dei XII. Dei) a lararium, or domestic shrine, has been found in a wonderful state of preservation. The niche is supported by two pillars painted in imitation of marble, and enclosing a picture of the Fortuna between two Lares. On the steps of the altar there were seven statues of precious material and workmanship. One was taken away at the moment of the catastrophe by the fugitives, perhaps because it was the most precious or the most venerated of the whole group. The six others have been found in their proper places. The first represents Apollo Citharæus, the figure being of bronze, the accessories, such as the crown of laurel, the lyra, &c., of silver.

The second, made of bronze, of silver, and of ivory, has undergone a curious transformation. At first it was made to represent Mercury; then, with the addition of the proper clothing and attributes, it was turned into an Æsculapius. The others represent Mercury, Hercules, and two Lares. Three of them are perfect jewels of art, and coated with the loveliest sapphire patina. The others are of inferior workmanship.

Between the column of Phocas and the temple of Saturn, at the foot of the Clivus Capitolinus, the foundations of some mediæval granaries have been demolished, as they obstructed the view of the north-east corner of the Basilica Giulia, and prevented us from digging on the site of the triumphal arch of Tiberius. Among the heterogeneous materials with which those foundations had been patched up, two first-rate inscriptions have been discovered. The first one describes the demonstrations of honour and of sorrow voted by the Senate at the death of T. Flavius Sabinus, on the motion of his brother, the Emperor Vespasian. The Senate, after recalling with gratitude the services rendered to the Empire by the deceased, when Governor of Mœsia, when Commissioner for the Census of the Gauls, and when Prefect of Rome, agrees that his clypeus, or medallion, shall be placed in the Senate hall; that the funeral shall be *cenosium*; and, lastly, that his statue shall be raised in the Forum of Augustus. The second inscription contains the list of the treasurer and superior officers of the Ætariat Saturni for the years 15-20 of our era. It joins with and completes a fragment of the same document published in the *Corpus I. L.*, vol. vi. n. 1496.—*Athenæum*.

## SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Major Charles de Robeck, late King's Royal Rifles, and Miss Elinor Parry Okeden, daughter of the late William Parry Okeden, Esq., of Turnworth, Dorset.

Also between Mr. Aucher Cornwall Taylor, eldest surviving son of the late Herbert E. Taylor, and grandson of the late Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, and Miss Edith Heron-Maxwell, daughter of Sir John Heron-Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell.

Also between Mr. Ernest Little, of Newbold, Pucey Hall, Warwickshire, and Miss Georgiana Clerk, youngest daughter of the late Captain Mildmay Clerk, of Spratton Hall, Northamptonshire, and niece of Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.S.I., sometime Governor of Bombay. The marriage will take place in London early next month.

The following are the names of the guests who had the honour of meeting their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Lord and Lady Walsingham, at Merton Hall, Norfolk, during the past week:—The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Gosford, the Marchioness of Camden, and Captain Philip Green, Lady Augusta Hervey, Lady Emily Kingscote, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Colonel Arthur Ellis, Mr. Bertram F. Astley, and Mr. Andrew Pepps Cockerell.

The marriage of the Hon. Ernest Lyon (of Her Majesty's diplomatic service), third son of the Earl of Strathmore, and Miss Isabel Heister Drummond, third daughter of the late Mr. Harvey Drummond, was celebrated at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, on Thursday forenoon, when a large number of relations and personal friends were present, including the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Earl and Countess of Perth and Melfort and Lady Edith Drummond, Lord and Lady Lamington and Hon. Wallace Cochrane-Baillie, Lord and Lady Glamis, Lord and Lady G. Campbell, Lord and Lady Algernon Percy, Lord and Lady Alfred FitzRoy, Lady Brett, Admiral Wodehouse, General Stephenson, C.B., Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Donovan, Hon. M. Sandys, Hon. Frank Lyon, Hon. Bertie Lyon, Hon. Patrick, Hon. Kenneth, and Hon. Malcolm Lyon, Mr. Gerald Streatfield, Mr. Uvedale Corbet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leslie, Mr. Allan Drummond, Miss Julia Drummond, and Miss Marion Drummond, Mr. Archibald Drummond, Mr. William Percy Drummond, and Mr. Hugh Drummond. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. W. Percy Drummond (Rifle Brigade) as best man. The bride, who was received and conducted to the altar by her brother, Mr. Allan H. Drummond, who afterwards gave her away, was met by five bridesmaids—namely, Miss Blanche Drummond, her sister; the Ladies Constance, Mildred, and Maud Lyon, sisters of the bridegroom; and the Hon. Violet Cochrane-Baillie. The bride's dress was of white brocade velvet and satin, trimmed with Brussels lace; and over a wreath of orange blossoms a tulle veil was arranged. Her jewels were a diamond rivière, the gift of her brother, Mr. Allan Drummond; a pearl and diamond pendant, a present from the Earl of Strathmore; and pearl and diamond bracelets, given by Lord and Lady Glamis. The bridesmaids were attired alike in costumes of electric blue cashmere and satin, with brown feather trimmings, the garniture of natural white flowers on the bodices being the gifts of the best man. They wore toques of the same materials as their dresses, relieved with brown feather aigrettes; and each wore a pearl and diamond initial brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., officiated, assisted by the Rev. James Beale, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Strathmore. The marriage concluded, the wedding party adjourned to Mrs. Harvey Drummond's residence close by for breakfast. About half-past two o'clock the young married couple took leave of their friends and left for St. Paul's, Walden, Lord Glamis's place in Hertfordshire, where they purpose spending the early days of their honeymoon, and then go to Glamis Castle, Forfar. The bride's travelling dress was of peacock blue velvet, with feather trimmings and bonnet to match. The bride received a great many presents on the occasion of her marriage.

The Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Childers held a reception at the War Office last Saturday night. The invitations stated "To have the honour of meeting their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the return of the generals from Egypt." Mrs. Childers received her guests in the private secretary's room. Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck arrived at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived from Clarence House shortly afterwards, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Monson and Captain L'Estrange. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught came next, attended by Captain and

Hon. Mrs. Egerton. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at eleven o'clock from Marlborough House, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany and the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Crown Princess being attended by Countess Brühl, Count Seckendorf, and Colonel Hon. Henry Byng. The party were received as they entered the hall by Mr. and Mrs. Childers, and at once proceeded to the principal saloon, the band of the Royal Engineers playing the National Anthem as the Royal guests passed. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Bateson, was also present. The Princess of Wales wore a bolice of black and gold brocade, cut square in front, over a black lace skirt; diamonds in her hair. The Crown Princess of Germany was in black velvet. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore pale blue satin, trimmed with brocade satin. The Duchess of Connaught's dress was of ruby velvet and satin, with lace sleeves. The Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, wore a handsome toilet in two shades of rich brown silk, trimmed with a quantity of lace. The hostess was in flowered satin brocade on a gold ground, over a skirt of gold-coloured satin, edged with a full ruche. Lady Wolsley's dress was noticeable for the abundance of old lace with which it was almost covered. Lady Brassey looked well in a rich flowered satin dress with diamond buttons. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and most of the ladies present wore magnificent diamond ornaments. Among those who attended the reception were the Turkish, German, and Austrian Ambassadors, the Netherlands, Belgian, Swedish, Spanish, Greek, and Roumanian Ministers, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, and the military and naval secretaries of several embassies, General Lord and Lady Wolsley, General Sir John and Lady Adye, and Mr. Adye, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne and the Hon. Miss Palmer, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Emma Baring, the Earl and Countess of Morley, the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, Viscount Melgund, Field-Marshal Lord Strathairn, General Lord Mark Kerr, General Lord and Lady Chelmsford, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Lord and Lady William Seymour, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Lord and Lady Sudeley, the officers of the Indian Contingent, and a large number of military officers and members of the House of Commons. The Crown Princess of Germany left at ten minutes to twelve o'clock and drove to Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were next to take their departure. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left about midnight.

The county ball at Swaffham, Norfolk, took place in the Assembly Rooms, on the 16th inst., and was well attended. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock. Lady Alice Cole wore black tulle; the Hon. Mrs. Cole a handsome dress of white silk and lace, with natural flowers; the Hon. Mrs. North wore black, and fine diamonds; the Misses Troubridge, pale yellow-striped satin bodices over tulle skirts; Miss Holloway, gold-coloured brocade bodice and sash over white tulle skirt; Miss Beville, black satin and tulle trimmed with gold embroidery and ivory; Miss Orde, white tulle over satin, trimmed with swansdown; Miss Hyde, white tulle skirt, with bodice of white sparkling jet, trimmed with scarlet poinsettias, bouquet of white flowers with poinsettias; Miss Seymour, pale pink gauze, with bunches of roses; and Miss Fuller, pale yellow-striped gauze, very prettily made. A dress consisting of a cream tulle skirt, with bodice and scarf of brocade, with cream ground and coloured flowers, was most effective.

The festivities at Marston House, near Frome, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, in connection with the coming of age of Lord Dungarvan on the 24th inst., commenced on Wednesday with the arrival of the Queen's buckhounds from the Royal kennels, of which the Earl of Cork is the master. Yesterday (Friday) Lord Dungarvan's birthday, there was the presentation of addresses, &c., and in the evening a grand ball was given by Lord Cork in honour of the occasion. To-day (Saturday) the labourers and their wives will have a dinner in the hall at 2.30.

A pretty double wedding took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on the 20th inst., when Mr. Charles Robert Southwell Dimsdale, eldest son of Baron Dimsdale, was married to Miss Alice Monk, eldest daughter of Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., and Captain Eugene Sanford (60th Rifles), eldest son of the Rev. E. A. Sanford, rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire, was united to Miss Constance Monk, Mr. Monk's second daughter. The numerous wedding guests began to arrive soon after eleven o'clock. The bridegrooms were early in attendance, Mr. Dimsdale being accompanied by his brother, Mr. Marcus Dimsdale, and Captain Sanford by Mr. Edward Sanford. The brides, on their arrival at the church with their father, were received by eight bridesmaids. The sister brides were dressed exactly alike, in rich white satin duchesse, tastefully made, and trimmed with fine old Brussels lace, caught up with bunches of orange flowers and myrtle; wreaths of the same flowers, tulle veils, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids, who formed a pretty group, were attired in cream and crimson cashmere, trimmed with quantities of gold braid, and large hats to match. The bridegrooms' gifts to them were gold bangles. The Rev. Prebendary Sanford, M.A., rural dean and rector of Combe Florey, father of Captain Sanford, officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Knatchbull-Hugessen, rector of Merham, Kent, Mr. Monk giving his daughters away. The ceremony over, the wedding party and relatives and friends re-assembled at Mr. Monk's residence at Buckingham-gate, where upwards of seventy guests sat down to breakfast, among whom were Baron and Baroness Dimsdale and the Misses Dimsdale, the Rev. Prebendary and Mrs. Sanford and Miss Sanford, Lord and Lady Brabourne and Hon. Misses Knatchbull-Hugessen, Lady Matheson and Hon. Florence Murray, Hon. Mrs. Mostyn and Misses Mostyn, Hon. Edward and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Hon. Ashley and Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir Francis Denys, Canon Barry, Mrs. Peter Ralli and Misses Ralli, Mr. Pantia Ralli, the Misses Monk, Colonel and Mrs. Henry Sanford, Mr. Ayshford and Misses Sanford, Colonel and Mrs. Perceval, Mr. Ralli, M.P., Captain Houstoun, Mrs. P. C. Ralli and Misses Ralli, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Waring, Mr. E. Ralli, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Darby Griffith and Miss Tarleton, Mr. Mostyn, Mr. Marcus Dimsdale, Mr. Edward Sanford, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Ayshford Knight, Mr. R., and Mr. Wilfrid Dimsdale,

&c. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dimsdale left for a tour on the Riviera, the bride wearing a travelling costume of cherry-coloured velvet, with marabout feather trimmings; mantle and bonnet to correspond. About the same time Captain Sanford and his bride started for Oatlands Park, where they intend to spend the early days of their honeymoon. Mrs. Sanford wore sapphire-blue velvet, and material trimmed with skunk, with bonnet to match.

The banquet to commemorate the return of the Brigade of Guards from Egypt given by the citizens of Westminster in the Royal Aquarium on Monday night, was the most brilliant of the complimentary festivities which the troops of the Expeditionary Force have found awaiting them in London. The preparation of the spacious hall in which the dinner was served was fitting the occasion. Around the galleries were inscribed the names of the battles in which the Brigade of Guards had borne a part. Trophies of flags against the balcony pillars and banners depending from the roof, seemed to reflect the blaze of colour from the uniforms below, which showed under the light from the Siemens' arc lamps as brightly as in sunlight. During the dinner the massed bands of the brigade, under Mr. Dan Godfrey, played a popular and generally appropriate selection of music. At a long raised cross-table were the officers and principal visitors of the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught coming in after the dessert had been served, and being greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, the Guards waving their handkerchiefs, and shouting again and again, while their cheers were echoed by the civilians in the galleries. Her Royal Highness, who carried a magnificent bouquet of choice exotics, was escorted to a seat on the right of the chairman (Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.), and appeared much amused and gratified at the warmth of the welcome extended to herself and her gallant husband. Altogether 1,850 of the Guards sat down to dinner, including eighty officers, and there were about 160 visitors. The chairman proposed "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family," to which the Duke of Connaught responded, alluding gracefully to the Prince of Wales's great desire to have shared the fatigues and difficulties of the campaign; but "his Royal Highness was obliged, most reluctantly, to give way to higher wishes; therefore, not his presence but only his good wishes were with them." After this speech the Duke and Duchess left, his Royal Highness having to attend a dinner given to Lord Wolsley. Amongst a variety of donations in kind which were received by the committee may be mentioned liberal supplies of fruit and flowers from Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the Earl of Dartmouth.

## MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

Consols closed at 102½ to 108½ for money, and 102 3-16 to 102 3-15 for the account.

The Queen will, it is said, visit the sick and wounded of the navy employed in Egypt, at Haslar Hospital, after Her Majesty's arrival at Osborne at the end of next month.

The German Emperor has sent to the Duke of Connaught, in recognition of his services in Egypt, the Order *pour la Mérite*, founded by Frederick the Great, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Prussian Crown. This is the Order which the Emperor conferred upon the Crown Prince on meeting him on the field of Königgrätz.

Mr. Major, while hunting with the Pychley Hounds, near Yelvertoft, had a severe fall and broke his collar-bone. Several other accidents happened. A lady was thrown and her horse fell on her, bruising her shoulder severely.

At a late hour on Thursday night, while Thomas Welby, a farmer and road contractor, was proceeding home from Oughterard, he was attacked by a mob who had laid in wait for his arrival at a spot about a mile from the village, and who brutally assaulted him, inflicting four wounds. The police succeeded in capturing four of the assailants.

The application by Mr. Smith, of Smith, Elder, and Co., to restrain Mr. Sheppard from publishing Mr. Thackeray's hitherto unpublished works was mentioned again yesterday (Friday) afternoon before Vice-Chancellor Bacon. The applicants are the owners of the copyright of Mr. Thackeray's works, and in that capacity they seek to restrain the defendant from infringing their rights. Upon the application of the defendant's solicitor, the judge ordered the motion to stand over for a week in order that affidavits might be answered.

The *Athenæum* states that Madame de Novikoff is engaged in writing a biography of the late General Skobelev.

The neglected state of the old bath at Trichinopoly, in which Bishop Heber lost his life, and the subject of the preservation of this most interesting relic having been brought under the notice of the Government, the Right Hon. the Governor, who, in July last, personally visited the locality, has decided that the bath should be protected by an ornamental iron railing placed at a sufficient distance to prevent interference with the water. The bath is to retain its original character, and arrangements are to be made for keeping it always full and properly conserved. Mr. Grant-Duff has also directed the following inscription, drawn up by the Bishop of Madras, to be carved on a slab, and erected on the side wall:—"In memory of the devoted, accomplished, beloved, and universally honoured servant of God, Reginald Heber, D.D., third Bishop of Calcutta, and one of India's truest and most loving benefactors; this stone was erected in the year 1882, at the expense of Government, on the margin of the bath in which he was drowned while bathing on the 3rd of April, 1820. His body was laid under the chancel of the Church of St. John, Trichinopoly, in the hope of the resurrection of the just to eternal life through Jesus Christ."—*Pioneer*.

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